THE JEWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

MEN AND WOMEN DISTINGUISHED IN COMMUNAL AFFAIRS, IN VARIOUS PROFESSIONS, ETC., ETC.

THE JEWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

I.

IN COMMUNAL AFFAIRS.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ISRAEL in Philadelphia has never lacked representatives in every sphere of social and communal progress; those who, by their conduct, have compelled the majority to recognize in the minority qualities that contribute to good citizenship; enterprise and business capacities, which go far towards promoting trade and commerce, insuring stability to our institutions, and fostering a healthy growth. And these qualities are possessed by more than a few; but they are still further admired when exercised by Jews and Jewesses who are such in thought and in action; whose Judaism is pronounced, yet liberal; whose deeds of charity and of humanity are performed within and without the pale. The pursuit of such a course always commands and retains the regard of the right-thinking; it has won for the Jews political and social equality, and, many years since, it led an eminent American statesman to say of them that "no set of men can be better subjects," and to express then a hope "that other countries, throughout Europe, will follow the example of the United States, which have admitted Jews to a participation in the rights of free citizens."

The following series of sketches, necessarily limited in a work partaking more essentially of the historical than of the biographical character, will, nevertheless, bear witness to an activity prevailing among an element, whose total reckoning is but a small fraction—not a twenty-fifth—of the entire population of Philadelphia, and whose record is, therefore, all the more remarkable. These sketches will constitute an addition to those introduced in the main narrative of the present work.

Abraham Adler, an Israelite respected for his virtues, his affable manners and his sympathy with good works, was born at Memmelsdorf, in Bavaria, Germany, July 25th, 1809. His father was Reader of the Jewish Congregation in his native village. The son was carefully trained in German and Hebrew, and attained marked proficiency in these branches, so that he was soon able to fill positions as instructor in Germany and in France. He followed the calling of teacher until 1845, when he determined to come to the United States. Here he entered upon a mercantile career in Philadelphia, though his love of literature, music, and the fine arts continued, and much of his leisure was devoted to reading, and to the development of his tastes for various studies.

Mr. Adler, after being engaged for awhile in business, removed from this city to Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and, together with Isaac Kohn, founded the millinery house of Kohn & Adler. This partnership continued at Meadville until 1860, when both gentlemen returned to Philadelphia and resumed business, with the addition of Menko Stern, under the firm name of M. Stern, Kohn & Company. Messrs. Kohn and Adler subsequently bought out Mr. Stern's interest, and the house of Kohn, Adler & Company was established, and continues under the same name at the present day —though both of the original partners are deceased. The transactions of this house increased in volume, and it became one of the most successful millinery establishments in these parts.

The same respect Mr. Adler enjoyed in his business dealings he earned by his kindness to worthy causes. He contributed liberally to charities and educational interests, and took an active part in the direction of institutions. His desire to extend education among the humbler classes, and to promote a knowledge of the Hebrew language and of the Jewish religion among the offspring of Jewish parents led to Mr. Adler's enlistment in the cause of the Hebrew Education Society. His valuable services to that institution were recognized in 1878, when he was elevated to its presidency, and then displayed even more eagerness towards the furtherance of its objects. Unfortunately, his labors were of short duration; for on November 9th, 1879, he was called to his rest, while in the midst of his works. This excellent Israelite was eulogized for his good deeds, and held up as an example to the young, of an honest, earnest, and God-fearing man.

Mrs. Adler (*née* Mrs. Hannah Fleisher) survives her husband. Their only daughter, Mathilde, was united in marriage to August B. Loeb; but she died, deeply lamented, on July 7th, 1875, at the early age of twenty-seven years. In memory of Mrs. Loeb and in remembrance of her kindly spirit and gentle ways, Mr. and Mrs. Adler, her parents, and Mr. Loeb, her husband—an ardent laborer for charity—erected that most important addition to the Jewish Hospital, called the Mathilde Adler-Loeb Dispensary, a beautiful building located on the grounds of this Association, and the beneficent work of which is constantly manifested.

Mrs. Adler, by her former marriage (to Benjamin W. Fleisher, also deceased), had four sons: Henry A., who died in 1881; Simon B., Moyer, and Benjamin W. Fleisher. Of these, Moyer Fleisher is President of the Hebrew Education Society, and both he and his brothers have shown their worth by acts honorable to them, as citizens and as Israelites.

THE ALLEN FAMILY.—There are, perhaps, very few Jewish families in this land that can boast of so distinctly an American ancestry as that of the family of Allen. This surname, though not markedly Jewish, is borne by households, representatives of which have been found in Philadelphia for quite a number of decades, and some of whom are now also located in the City of New York and elsewhere. On the paternal side the nationality is readily seen, since Lewis Allen (to be mentioned hereafter) was a native of England. It is, however, on the maternal side that the family traces its descent from genuine American stock—and that, during, and even before, the American Revolutionary War.

The genealogy is as follows: Moses Isaacks was the son of Abraham and Hannah Isaacks, whose ancestry dated back to the expulsion from Spain. He was born in New York City, March 25th, 1737. On August 30th, 1764, he married Rachel Mears, daughter of Judah and Johaveth Mears, in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Isaacks lived at different times in various cities and towns of the New England States, and, so it appears, settled in Newport, Rhode Island. Their family consisted of sixteen children. The father served in the Revolutionary War, and there is positive evidence that he entertained at his home in Newport no less a personage than General George Washington.

A portrait of Mr. Isaacks is in possession of some of his descendants, which shows him dressed in the uniform of the Continental Army. He died in New York City, on August 31st, 1798.

Mr. Isaacks's oldest daughter, Johaveth, born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1767, was united in marriage to Michael Marks, of Philadelphia, on October 11th, 1786. Mr. Marks and his father, Henry Marks, had come here from England, and were among the earliest members of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. His wife's record is of extraordinary interest, and gives, besides, the reason that impelled her parents and their family to remove from place to place during the period of the struggle for Independence. When Norwalk was burned by the British, the Isaacks family, with other inhabitants, had no alternative but to quit the town. Their loyalty to the cause of the colonists was unshaken. In their enforced journeys, Johaveth, being the oldest child, "was made the treasurer, and wore a skirt quilted with gold pieces, so as to conceal their money."

After her marriage to Mr. Michael Marks both settled at Sing Sing, New York. They had ten children, of whom Anna, afterwards the wife of Lewis Allen, will be given a separate notice. Of their descendants, forty-one were grandchildren, and twenty-eight were great-grandchildren. These include the families of Allen, Mitchell, Hart, and others. Mrs. Michael (Johaveth) Marks "was beloved for her amiable disposition." She died in Philadelphia, on January 17th, 1852, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Her brother, Sampson Mears Isaacks, was the father of Rebecca, wife of Abraham Hart.

Having referred to the maternal ancestry of the Allen family, a few words may be added about the parents of Michael Marks, who wedded Johaveth Isaacks. His father, Henry Marks, married a widow named Sarah Cohen. She is said to have been "a very beautiful woman, and was quite a belle" in Philadelphia society of her time, figuring in "the Assembly Ball," given in this city. "Her beautiful ball dresses, bequeathed to her granddaughter, Mrs. Samuel Lyons (*née* Marks), were donated" by the latter to the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and made into covers, or cloaks, for the *Sepharim* (Scrolls of the Holy Law).

Truly, the Allen family may be proud of their lineage. Their sires were alike distinguished in the events that gave birth to a nation of freemen, in deeds of charity, in social walks, and in their

unswerving attachment to the principles, the commandments, and the ceremonial precepts of the religion of Israel.

LEWIS ALLEN, a respected merchant, and President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, was a son of Lewis Allen, once President of the Congregation Rodeph Shalom. He was born in London, England, in 1793, and was brought to this country when but twelve years of age. He succeeded his father (who died in 1815) in the dry goods business in Philadelphia; his store being situated on Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. In 1834 Mr. Allen was elected President of the Congregation aforenamed, which office he held until his death. He took an active part in the leading movements of his time, and was Treasurer of the United Hebrew Beneficent Society. He joined the Masonic Order, and became a Royal Arch Mason.

Mr. Allen wedded Anna Marks, on December 10th, 1823. He died on November 4th, 1841, when only forty-eight years of age. In the language of the Resolutions adopted by the Congregation, Mr. Allen was "an able and religious Parnass," and "an amiable, honorable, and highly respected man. All who knew him loved and esteemed him. His generous heart, strict integrity, and purity of principle richly merited the universal attachment and regard which he received."

ANNA MARKS ALLEN, a daughter of Michael and Johaveth (*neé* Isaacks) Marks, was highly esteemed by the Philadelphia Jewish community for her labors in charities, for her virtues, and for her true piety. She was born at Sing Sing, New York, March 30th, 1800. She came early with her parents to Philadelphia, where she was reared amid social and religious influences, and soon displayed a sympathetic nature. She married Lewis Allen, of Philadelphia, on December 10th, 1823.

With her sisters in faith Mrs. Allen labored to uplift the lowly and minister to the needy. Her efforts were seen to advantage in works done privately and in public spheres of action. She was a most energetic member, Director, and for forty years Treasurer of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, an organizer of the Hebrew Sunday School Society, and of the Jewish Foster Home, of which she was the first President, continuing in that office twelve years;

her devotion to its interests and her righteous example inciting many others on to good works. She was closely attached to the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, of which her husband had been President, and many a stranger partook of her bounty.

In later years (1875) Mrs. Allen removed to New York City, where most of her family resided, and where her kindness of manner, her womanly gentleness, her hospitality, and her intelligent piety attracted hosts of friends and admirers. She died on June 30th, 1888, truly lamented by all who knew of her worth, her nobility of character, and her acts of philanthropy.

Lewis Marks Allen, oldest son of the above named, was born in Philadelphia, August 5th, 1827. He was a member of the wholesale liquor firm of Mitchell & Allen, who were among the earliest dealers in petroleum in this city, and were interested in the development of the resources of Venango County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Allen was a member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and a Director, and at one time Secretary, of the Hebrew Education Society. He won regard for his traits of character and his attachment to his religion. He married Miriam, a daughter of Mayer Arnold. He died on March 6th, 1870. His widow, three daughters, and two sons survive him.

Henry Samson Allen, brother of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia, October 11th, 1828. He received his education at private and public schools. He was at one time a member of the Board of Directors of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. Latterly, he has been prominent in Jewish Societies of New York, to which city he removed and where he now resides. He was among the founders of the United Hebrew Charities of New York, and since its organization has served as Vice-President, and as Chairman of its Industrial School. He also assisted in establishing there the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids—named in honor of Sir Moses Montefiore—and was its first President. He is a trustee and a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and President of the Hebrew Relief Society of the Congregation Shearith Israel of the same city, which Congregation he served as a Director. He is one of the founders of the Hebrew Technical Institute; a Director of the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty; and is interested in the Mount Sinai Hospital and in other institutions.

Mr. Allen ranks with the most active Israelites of New York City in the sphere of benevolence. He was once engaged in the banking business with his brothers, Michael and Charles C. Allen, but retired some years since. In 1859 he married Rosalie Hendricks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hendricks, of New York City.

MICHAEL MITCHELL ALLEN, another son of Lewis Allen, was born in Philadelphia, November 24th, 1830. He served as a teacher in the school of the Hebrew Education Society, was afterwards its Secretary, and occasionally acted as *Chazan* (Reader) in the Mickvéh Israel and Beth El Emeth Synagogues. He was Chaplain in the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Cameron Dragoons) during the Civil War, and his addresses were noted for a liberality of view that rendered them satisfactory to all. Mr. Allen married Julia Spanier, in New York City, November 7th, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Allen and their family of four children, since 1874, have resided in Hanover, Germany. Their oldest daughter is the wife of Rev. Dr. J. Winter, a Chief Rabbi in Saxony.

Mention must be made of Charles Chauncey Allen, a well-known New York banker; of his brother Alfred Hart Allen (deceased), and of their sister, Mrs. Amelia Johaveth Mitchell (deceased), wife of Mitchell A. Mitchell, of Philadelphia. Benjamin Wolf Allen, another child of Lewis and Anna Marks Allen, died in infancy.

MAYER ARNOLD, a native of Germany, was born at Ebenhausen, in 1786. He came to the United States when a lad of thirteen years, entered into trade in Kutztown, Pennsylvania, and in Philadelphia. In later years he was a partner in the dry goods business with Marcus Cauffman and Abraham S. Wolf, and subsequently engaged in the clothing business. He amassed wealth, and freely gave of his means to Congregational, charitable, and educational works. He did not limit his doings to the mere giving of money, but participated in communal affairs; in the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, of which he was a Manager, in the Hebrew Education Society, in the first Jewish Publication Society, and in other matters of public importance. In 1822, Mr. Arnold married Fanny Wolf, a native of Richmond, Virginia, and sister of his subsequent business partner. Fifteen children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, viz.,

Famelia, Simon, Isabella, Clarissa, Miriam, Uriah, Hezekiah, Edwin, Eli, Ezra, Aaron, Henrietta, Julia, Alice, and Mayer. Mr. Arnold's course was of signal usefulness, and his sympathies went out to the poor and the afflicted. He died in Philadelphia, on November 25th, 1868, having attained the age of eighty-two years. His widow survived him about four years; her death occurred on August 27th, 1872.

Simon Wolf Arnold, oldest son of the preceding, was born in Kutztown, Pennsylvania, January 3d, 1827. He received a careful schooling, proved an apt scholar, and was afterwards well known for his intellectual capacities, executive ability, and earnest labors. He engaged for awhile in the clothing business with Abraham S. Wolf and others.

Mr. Arnold was at one time Secretary of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, with which he was affiliated for many years. He was an original member of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, and was wisely selected as its first President. His administration was marked by a systematic management, which placed the Society foremost in its sphere. After two years he retired from the presidency (in 1871), but continued for awhile as Vice-President. Mr. Arnold was first President of the Mutual Benefit Company, of Pennsylvania, an insurance corporation, organized in 1871; a manager of the Jewish Hospital Association; a founder and Vice-President of the Northern Savings Fund, Safe Deposit and Trust Company; a member of the Board of Trade; of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of other organizations, where his talents and administrative acquirements proved of benefit.

In politics, Mr. Arnold was a Democrat, and took an active part in the councils of the party organization. In the Grant-Seymour Presidential Campaign of 1868 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket as an Elector and served in the Electoral College from Pennsylvania. In the time of the Volunteer Fire Department, he was connected with the old Philadelphia Hose Company, and was afterwards elected to membership in the Volunteer Firemen's Association. In later years he removed to New York City, where he died on March 5th, 1885, much lamented. His remains were brought to this city, and interred in Mount Sinai Cemetery.=Mr. Arnold left a widow, a son, and two daughters.

MYER ASCH.—In 1876, Philadelphia was the most important city on the globe. To it the eyes of all nations were directed. Within its confines was seen a gathering of all peoples. From the remotest ends of the earth came men and women, all bent upon a single object—that of celebrating in a commemorative manner the Centennial birthday of a Nation's Independence. The International Exhibition of 1876 opened up a new era in the development of our resources and in the general prosperity. The American citizen exchanged greetings with the inhabitant of the South Sea Islands. Territorial distinctions were unknown, and, for the time being, our city contained an essentially cosmopolitan population.

To receive and provide for the wants of our foreign guests, required men of discretion, whose knowledge, based upon experience, rendered them specially qualified for a difficult and delicate task. Among those who proved their signal fitness for such duties was Colonel Myer Asch. He filled a responsible position, won the respect of his associates, and obtained encomiums from all sides. The writer has a vivid recollection of one particular visit to the Centennial Exhibition. It was during the summer of 1876 that he acted as escort to an Italian gentleman, high in the service of the Government of Egypt. On entering the Exhibition grounds, one of the first persons he met was Colonel Asch. An introduction to Commendatoré Dottoré Cesaré Lunel (for such was the name of the foreign gentleman) served to show that Colonel Asch was thoroughly at home in languages of the Continent. His genial manner, his kindly offers of assistance, his thorough familiarity with the Exhibition in all its departments were noticeable, and favorably impressed all whose pleasure it was to confer with him.

Myer Asch was born in Philadelphia, October 24th, 1831. His father, Joseph M. Asch, a well-known Israelite of this city, served as President of the Beth Israel Congregation, and was an active officer in Jewish charity societies. He was born on July 12th, 1802, and on August 4th, 1830, he married Clarissa Ulman. He died on June 22d, 1866. His wife served as a Manager of the Jewish Foster Home.

Of Mr. and Mrs. Asch's eleven children, Myer was the oldest. After leaving school, he travelled in Europe, and for some years practised dentistry in Paris, France. A thorough American, on the outbreak of the Civil War, he returned to his native land and at

once enlisted in the service of the Union. His gallant conduct brought him rapid promotion, and more than once he was specially mentioned for meritorious services on the battle-field. [See Colonel Asch's complete military record in another part of this work.]

Colonel Asch seemed to possess all the requisites for the discharge of military duties and, as well, of executive and administrative functions. He was tall, erect, of fine physique, and of handsome and commanding features; yet withal, unassuming. His talents must, perforce, have asserted themselves. On the organization of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Exhibition, he was chosen as its Secretary, and became the Assistant and Confidential Secretary to Director-General Goshorn.

The selection of Colonel Asch to have charge of the Foreign Department of the Exhibition proved most excellent, and the success attending his management was rendered manifest in many ways, but in none, perhaps, more pronounced than in the marks of distinction conferred on him by foreign governments, in recognition of the services he rendered. These, as will be seen, were unusual honors, bestowed only in exceptional instances.

Colonel Asch received the following decorations: from Russia, that of "Knight Commander of the Order of St. Stanislaus;" from Sweden, "Knight Commander of the Order of Gustavus Vasa;" from Turkey, "Commander of the Order of Medjidie;" from Spain, "Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella;" from Belgium, "Knight of the Order of Leopold;" from Italy, "Officer of the Crown of Italy;" from Tunis, "Officer of the Order of Iftahar;" from Japan, "Decoration of the Order of the 'Rising Sun;'" from Holland, "Knight of the Order of the Netherland Lion." Few Americans have been more highly honored.

Colonel Asch spent most of his activity in Philadelphia. He was elected to the Loyal Legion; he rose in the ranks of George G. Meade Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, until he became Post Commander. He was a member of that magnificently uniformed Battalion, the Philadelphia City Troop; and was also a member of the Union League. Afterwards he removed to New York City, where he pursued the even tenor of his ways, quietly and modestly. He died there, on February 16th, 1890.

In Myer Asch was found—to employ the language of one of his distinguished friends—"the brave soldier, the true citizen, and the model of honorable manhood."

SIMON BACHARACH, President of the Congregation 'Adath Jeshurun, of Philadelphia, was born at Mansbach, Kuhrhessen, Germany, March 14th, 1834. At the age of manhood he sought this country, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, successively in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. He took up a permanent residence in this city in 1863, and started in the grocery business. He soon relinquinshed this, however, for wholesale clothing, becoming a member of the firm of Bacharach & Nusbaum; subsequently of Bacharach Brothers; and since, of A. Bacharach & Company, this firm being composed of Augustus Bacharach, Simon Bacharach, and Marks Bacharach.

Mr. Bacharach has served as President of 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation for seventeen years, and its material progress has been particularly noted during his administration; the Congregation having removed to a larger Synagogue in a prominent location, and having gained many accessions to its membership. Rev. Henry Iliowizi is the scholary Rabbi of this Congregation.

Mr. Bacharach is a Director of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, and a contributor to that and many other institutions which uphold the standing of Israel in Philadelphia.

ESTHER BAUM and Jewish charity have become synonymous terms. In the annals of Philadelphia Jewry there is, perhaps, not another woman so closely identified with work among the poor as Miss Baum. Quietly and unostentatiously, with never a thought of reward, but impelled by a sense of duty, rare indeed, this devoted woman in Israel has performed, and still continues to perform, deeds of goodness which she regards as a privilege, which have endeared her to thousands, and given her a bright page in the history of philanthrophy.

Miss Baum is a native of Tiefenthal, in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, and was born October 7th, 1830. In her childhood, she attended school at Mussbach, in the same section of Germany, and at the age of thirteen years she learned the dressmaking trade. After thorough instruction therein, she started in that business, continuing it in her native country until 1852, when she set sail for these parts. Arriving in Philadelphia, her industry and close attention to business soon yielded her a competence.

It was then that Miss Baum resolved to dedicate her efforts to

the cause of charity. She relinquished business cares indeed, but assumed responsibilities far weightier; responsibilities involving constant labor, tender sympathies, and a self-sacrifice known to few.

A score of years has nearly elapsed since Esther Baum voluntarily took upon herself works of charity—works which have rendered her an indispensable factor in communal affairs. Day after day, this toiling worker is seen at the rooms of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, devoting her utmost energies to its cause, and setting a noble example by her industry and unwearying labors. But the sphere of her work is by no means bounded by her attendance there. Neither is her knowledge of the poor derived from her labors within the confines of an institution. Many a hovel of misery she has visited; many an aching heart has been soothed by her sympathetic nature, by her charitable hand, by her kind words. In the pursuit of her mission, this courageous woman has allowed no obstacle to discourage her task, to lessen her activity. The Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum has also felt the influence of her enthusiasm and of her zealous labors in its behalf. Other institutions have experienced similar benefits from her presence, and the encouragement she has practically shown towards the furtherance of their worthy aims.

Esther Baum richly merits all the praise bestowed upon a good woman that feareth The Lord, and walketh uprightly.

Isidore Binswanger, an untiring worker in the cause of Jewish education and charity, and a respected citizen of Philadelphia, was born at Wallerstein, Bavaria, Germany, May 22d, 1820. Until his thirteenth year, he attended the public school of his native town, after leaving which he entered into business; first in the employ of a firm at Mainz, and subsequently at Munich. He remained in the latter city until 1841, when he set sail for the United States; took up his residence in Baltimore, and became a partner there in the dry goods business. Thence he removed to Cumberland, Maryland, and after a visit, in 1846, to his parents in Germany, he returned to this country and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, David Eger, at Philadelphia, in the wholesale notion business; the firm subsequently extending its operations to St. Louis. Mr. Binswanger, with his wife, visited Europe in 1872 for the benefit of his health, and returned in the following year. He had previously (in 1869)

been elected President of the Richmond Granite Company, controlling large quarries in Virginia, and he remained at its head for upwards of twenty years. Most of his career was spent in Philadelphia, and here he became noted for his active and immediate participation in affairs of the Jewish community. He was one of the early managers of the Hebrew Education Society; he served as Chairman of the Board of School Directors from April, 1851, until May, 1870, when he was elected President of that Society, and as such, was at one time, President of the Board of Trustees of Maimonides College. He retired from the presidency in 1878.

Mr. Binswanger was prominent in the affairs of the Hebrew Charity Association, whose annual dinners were important events, and he, with others, started the Ball Association, its successor. He was elected President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities in May, 1871, but during the same month declined that office. Among other positions held by him were those of President of the Hebrew Relief Society, a Vice-President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, of the Jewish Hospital Association, and of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites. For nearly twelve years he was President of the Mercantile Club. When the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum was under the management of ladies, Mr. Binswanger was selected to the Board of Council, or advisory board, composed of gentlemen. The revision of the constitution of that organization changed its directory, when he was chosen its Treasurer. On the retirement of Mr. Abraham Hart, he was elected to its presidency in 1875, and continued to administer that office with an efficiency and zeal which won him the approval of the public, and the respect of his co-workers, until April, 1890, when he declined a re-election. During his presidency, the Home removed to larger quarters, obtained increased patronage, and strengthened its position among local Jewish institutions. Mr. Binswanger also rendered valuable services in 1881–1882 at the time of the Russo-Jewish exodus to this country. During the Civil War, his staunch adherence to the cause of the Union led him to become a member of the Union League. In the general community he was honored with directorships of different institutions, among them, of Wills' Eye Hospital.

Mr. Binswanger married Elizabeth Sophia Polock on June 20th, 1849. Their children are well known in large circles. Mr.

Binswanger died at Richmond, Virginia, on May 6th, 1890. His remains were brought to Philadelphia for interment, and his death evoked widespread regret, and tributes to his worth and the services he had long rendered.

Louis Bomeisler.—The records of Congregations and Societies, whose annals date back to a period when the Jewish population of Philadelphia was small, indeed, as compared with the enormous growth of recent years, disclose many incidents which we of to-day regard as of special importance. In numerous instances, however, the sifting process is needed, so as to avoid assigning undue value to things of by-gone days, which have naught else but their age to commend them. Historical investigation may be carried on to the point of minutiæ, and still prove valuable; but every detail, however insignificant, needs not to be published to the world, nor every character immortalized. Nowadays there is a decided tendency in this direction, and unless reasonable boundaries are established, the result may prove injurious to sound literary work in historical and biographical lines. And yet withal, a dividing line is not easily drawn. Men who have occupied representative or official positions, whether to a greater or a less degree, the public will naturally expect to find described in the pages of national, state, or local history; hence, the biographer has a difficult task. The standard adopted can neither be that of wealth, nor of culture; it must be determined by the usefulness of the individual, or by his position in the ranks of a large following. When, however, culture is united with position, the individual's claim to public notice proves as effective as his career is of interest to large numbers. This claim is peculiarly strengthened in the case about to be cited.

Louis Bomeisler was born in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, November 15th, 1790. His father, Nathan Loebl Bomeisler, who married Rebecca Heller, held military rank, and was Quartermaster-General for Bavaria in the wars of Napoleon. The son received a liberal education, and was prepared for Heidelberg University by a tutor, with whom he travelled in Europe and in Asia Minor, visiting points of great interest. His studies and his travels led to that broad culture and that intellectual capacity so noticeable in later years. In Heidelberg University his instruction was quite thorough, and he acquired a knowledge of both ancient and modern languages.

Mr. Bomeisler was instinctively a gentleman, and his courtly manners and pleasing address rendered him a welcome guest among the most intelligent, and won him the friendship of men of high standing. In 1815, at the age of twenty-five years, he resided in Paris, France, and had previously been Aide-de-Camp to one of Napoleon Bonaparte's Generals, with whom he served in military campaigns, and was present at the great battles of Jena and of Austerlitz. He had been sent by Bavaria as a member of the Congress of Vienna in 1814, which resulted in the confederation of the German Government. He was otherwise interested in political movements of the time, affecting the geographical boundaries of European countries. Mr. Bomeisler's subsequent rise in the court circles of France was marked, and the popularity he enjoyed was recognized, when on January 23d, 1815, he was decorated by King Louis XVIII, with the "Order of the Lily." In Paris, he also joined the Free Masons.

In 1819 Mr. Bomeisler was supercargo of a vessel bound for the United States. He landed in Philadelphia, but had no intention of remaining here, expecting to return on the same ship that brought him. Meanwhile he became ill with fever, and the famous Dr. James Rush attended him. Upon his recovery, he found that the vessel had sailed, and, through the influence of Dr. Rush, he was induced to remain in this city. This incident served to unite in friendship the two gentlemen, and they were attached to each other thereafter. On April 13th, 1824, Mr. Bomeisler qualified as a citizen of the United States. Five years before, he had joined Herman Lodge, Number 125, of the Masonic Order in this city. He early engaged in the shipping business at 125 High (now Market) Street. Near by, the celebrated Stephen Girard had offices, at 21 and 23 North Water Street. Naturally, Mr. Bomeisler was drawn to this well-known personage, and he was soon numbered among the circle of his friends. His associations were extensive; including such men as Judge Edward King, Lawyer William L. Hirst, Zalegman Phillips and his sons, and many others of note. Mr. Bomeisler's conversational powers, his linguistic talents (familiar, as he was with seven languages); his lively manner, and his knowledge of leading questions, combined to place him in a select circle.

The enviable reputation Mr. Bomeisler enjoyed among Jews and Gentiles was still further broadened by his services in the Jewish

community. He was a member of the Congregation Rodeph Shalom, in those days when its condition was far from prosperous. He gave to its affairs much of his time, and was enabled to perform many services, contributing to its increase of membership and to its eventual permanence. As President of this Congregation he served long and well, and continued to be identified with it throughout his entire career. In matters of charity and education his interest was none the less manifested. He was a member of the Jewish Foster Home, and of the United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel Society, and contributed liberally to both institutions. He was among the first managers of the earliest Jewish Publication Society in this country, organized in Philadelphia in 1845, and, as such, was associated with Abraham Hart, Henry Cohen, David Samuel, Joseph L. Moss, Alfred T. Jones, John Moss, Gratz Etting, Leon Hyneman, Solomon Solis, Mayer Arnold, Hyman Gratz, Lazarus Arnold, Abraham S. Wolf, Elias P. Levy, and Rev. Isaac Leeser. Mr. Bomeisler was one of the original members, and first President, of the Mercantile Club, established in 1853. He drew its Constitution, and contributed much by his efforts to its rise in social concerns. He was an accomplished chess player, and a lover of amusement that instructs while it pleases.

Mr. Bomeisler died in this city, on September 29th, 1856, leaving a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bomeisler; three sons, Edwin, Charles and Theodore; and one daughter, Evelyn. His older daughter, Josephine, who married Lazarus Mayer, was noted for her intellectual and musical attainments, and esteemed for her nobility of character. She preceded her father to the home of the blessed, on June 17th, 1851. His younger daughter, Miss Evelyn Bomeisler, a lady who inherits many of her father's qualities of mind and heart, has occupied stations of importance in the fields of Jewish charity and education, to which she still devotes her talents, enhanced by studies and travels in Occident and Orient. Miss Bomeisler is a fluent writer and a ready and entertaining conversationalist, at home in current questions, and in the religion and history of the people of Israel.

Mrs. Matilda Cohen, wife of Mr. Henry Cohen, (92) and fourth daughter of Lewis and Kate Samuel, was born at Liverpool,

(92) A sketch of Henry Cohen is given in our historical narrative, Chapter IX.

England, January 1st, 1820. She was united in marriage to Mr. Cohen in April, 1844, and came to this country, residing in Philadelphia. A lady of culture, a brilliant conversationalist, possessing besides elocutionary talent of a high order, executive ability, and a dignified presence, Mrs. Cohen soon attracted and retained the friendship of a select circle, and attained distinction in and beyond the Jewish community. She labored earnestly for many worthy objects. During the Civil War, she was a delegate to the Women's Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission (1863), and a member of the Sanitary Fair Committee. The Women's Centennial Commission (1876) received much aid from her presence in its ranks, and from her earnest services in behalf of the great exhibition. She was also a member, and for several years a Vice-President, of the New Century Club, composed of women, besides being identified with Ward Charities and other organizations.

Mrs. Cohen's efforts in behalf of Jewish Charities were seen to marked advantage. For a long series of years she was a Manager of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, and for a decade its Secretary. Early identified with the Jewish Foster Home, she subsequently became its President. The Ladies' Associate Board of the United Hebrew Charities, and the Hebrew Sunday School Society also secured her active co-operation as a Manager. She displayed particular interest in the affairs of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, of which her husband was President, and she assisted him in many good works.

Mrs. Cohen continued an energetic laborer and a Jewess enthusiastic in the cause of her religion and her people. She died on January 4th, 1888.

Moses Aaron Dropsie, a veteran in the service of his co-religionists, has been an active participant in every step promotive of the development of the Jewish community of Philadelphia. He is a son of Aaron Moses Dropsie, and was born in this city, March 9th, 1821. He received an education at school, and at an Academy in charge of Rev. William Mann, father of William B. Mann, Esq., ex-District Attorney and Prothonotary of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia.

Young Dropsie first entered a counting-house, and subsequently learned the watchmaking trade. For a number of years he was in

business, and then took to the law. He entered, as a student, the office of Honorable Benjamin Harris Brewster, pursuing therein the regular course. He was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar, January 11th, 1851. His career as a lawyer has been distinguished by signal ability; his services as counsel were engaged in many noted cases, his knowledge of the law rendering him an adept in unravelling knotty technical questions. Mr. Dropsie did not limit his studies to local, State, and even National laws, but, being a diligent and careful student, his investigations led him deeply into the codes and legislation of other nations—both ancient and modern. The influence of the old and its bearing upon the new were to him subjects calling for special and continuous research. The results of this particular work have been seen to advantage in later years.

Almost immediately after his entrance to the Bar, Mr. Dropsie became actively engaged in politics. He was a pronounced adherent of the Whig Party, and was its candidate for Mayor of the Northern Liberties, in 1852—two years prior to the Consolidation of this city under a single Mayor. He was among those who organized the Republican Party in Pennsylvania in 1856, and was, from the start, in the fullest sympathy with the anti-slavery movement. In 1859 Mr. Dropsie became interested in Passenger Railways and invested largely in the Lombard and South Streets Company. In 1862 he was elected President of that Corporation, and continued as such until 1882, when he withdrew. He was President of the Commission having in charge the building of South Street Bridge. He has been for some years President of the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. Dropsie's main activity, however, has been in the circles of his own people. Imbued with the truths of Judaism, alive to the needs of its adherents, he early rose to an important place in the rank and file of ardent workers. In congregational, charitable, and educational institutions his influence has alike been felt. He has long been a member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and has served on its Board of Directors. He was a Director of the Hebrew Fuel Society; prominent in the Hebrew Charity Association; and in other former societies. He was at one time President of the Mercantile Club. He is a member of, and liberal contributor to, all the Jewish societies in Philadelphia. He is President of the Philadelphia Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*, and has labored

to advance the cause of that universal organization among Hebrews on this side of the Atlantic. The particular sphere in which his greatest interest has been aroused is that of the Hebrew Education Society. Ever since its establishment in 1848 he has been reckoned among its constant advocates and its warmest supporters. He was among its first Directors; then its Secretary; and twice its President —1862–1870, and 1889–1892. At the annual meeting, in March, 1894, he was elected an Honorary Director for life, being the first director thus honored. In every phase of this Society's work his labors are disclosed, and none the less his unswerving loyalty to Judaism, in battling for the preservation of the Hebrew language and for its importance as the main branch of instruction in the Society's schools. In this commendable action he has found an invaluable associate in Mr. David Sulzberger, than whom none is more deserving of the lasting gratitude of Philadelphia Israelites, for untiring activity. As President of the Hebrew Education Society, Mr. Dropsie demonstrated his interest in the Maimonides College, once under its direction.

Allusion has already been made to Mr. Dropsie's connection with public affairs. Added to this, his knowledge of men and of events for half a century, and his acquaintance with personages in many and various walks have enabled him to direct his energies still further towards the attainment of worthy objects. He has, at different times, delivered public addresses and orations; he has written for the press on subjects of current importance, and has, besides, produced several works, among them: an English Translation from the German of Dr. Ferdinand Mackeldey's "Handbook of the Roman Law," two volumes in one (1883). This work displays careful and searching erudition, and has also been edited by the translator. In 1892 there appeared Mr. Dropsie's book, "The Roman Law of Testaments, Codicils, and Gifts in the event of Death" (*Mortis Causa Donationes*). The same writer has also brought forth a pamphlet on the "Accusation, Trial, and Alleged Resurrection of Jesus," with an account of the Cross. In this publication a number of original views are set forth, based upon a thorough knowledge of ancient, and specially of Roman, laws.

Mr. Dropsie has latterly retired from the active practice of his profession, but his interest continues unabated. His law library

contains many rare and valuable prints; and his miscellaneous library is well stocked with the works of standard writers.

JOSEPH EINSTEIN, for seventeen years President of the Congregation Rodeph Shalom, did not limit his activity to works within the circle of that religious corporation, but was also an energetic member of the Jewish community, interested in its doings and laboring with others for its weal. Mr. Einstein was born in Osterberg, Bavaria, Germany, October 14th, 1815. His parents were Leopold and Leah Einstein. Coming to America when a young man, he settled in Philadelphia, engaged in the jewelry business, and subsequently in other enterprises.

The period when Mr. Einstein presided over the Rodeph Shalom Congregation was, perhaps, the most eventful in its history. From small beginnings, it had increased in membership and continued to gain accessions during his administration. About that time, the influence of the Congregation as representative of a large German-Jewish element was perceptibly felt in local Jewish development. The accepted ritual of the *Ashkenazim* (German Jews), until then strictly adhered to, underwent some changes, and a number of innovations were introduced in the Synagogue, followed by others in later years.

In the direction of the temporal affairs of this Congregation, Mr. Einstein was quite successful. Outside of its boundaries, he was an effective worker in charity societies; among them the *Chebrāh Shel Bikur Cholim Ugmiluth Chasadim* ("Society for Visitation of Sick and Mutual Assistance"). For fourteen years he was Secretary of the *Chebrāh Gemiluth Chasadim oo-Mish'êneth Yatom Ve-Almanāh* ("Society for the Benefit of Orphans and Widows").

Mr. Einstein was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Jewish Hospital Association; he was identified with societies which merged in the United Hebrew Charities in 1869, and was an incorporator and a manager of the then newly-formed institution. His sympathetic nature and tireless endeavors rendered him a valuable coadjutor in the field of Jewish benevolence.

On September 2d, 1843, Mr. Einstein married Hannah May (*née* Trauble), widow of Emanuel May, and daughter of Leon and Augusta Trauble. After his retirement from office he continued to reside in this city until 1883, when he removed to Bellefonte,

Pennsylvania. He died there, on September 18th, 1886. = Mrs. Einstein survives her husband.

JACOB EZEKIEL.—Another Israelite, whose family record is of exceptional interest, is the venerable Jacob Ezekiel, who, though a native of this city, has, for the last quarter of a century, been a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. That gentleman possesses a fund of reminiscences, and he is, perhaps, one of the best posted men on the early history and subsequent development of, at least, a portion of the Jewish community of Philadelphia.

Mr. Ezekiel was born in Philadelphia, June 28th, 1812. His parents, Ezekiel Jacob Ezekiel and Hannah Rebecca (*née* Israel) Ezekiel, emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, during the first decade of the present century (1810–1811). They came here, together with his mother's father, Eleazar Joseph Israel (or, as he was known, by his Hebrew name, Rabbi Isaac Eleazar Bar Joseph Ha-Cohen), and his children, Abraham Eliezer Israel, Michael E. (Cohen) Israel, Isaac E. Israel, Rosetta Israel (who married Levi M. Goldsmit, a prominent member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel), and Martha Israel (then an infant). Rabbi Israel, the grandfather, was a Hebrew scribe, and wrote a *Sépher Torāh* (Scroll of the Holy Law), which was deposited in the Synagogue of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel—then situated on the north side of Cherry Street above Third Street. Of Mr. Ezekiel's uncles, Michael was a *Bā'al Tokéang* (or he who sounds the *Shophār*—Ram's Horn), and Abraham was for nearly twenty-eight years the respected *Shamāsh* (Sexton) of the Congregation aforenamed. The latter married Sarah Barnett, sister of Mrs. Hyman Polock, and their daughter, Martha, was wedded to Michael Reinhard. Abraham E. Israel died on February 18th, 1852, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Jacob Ezekiel's parents had four children—Martha, born in Utrecht, Holland, July 24th, 1809, and who afterwards married Jacob A. Levy, of Richmond, Virginia; the second, Jacob; the third, Adeline, born in Philadelphia, May 10th, 1815, and who became the wife of Isaac Hyneman; and the fourth, a child who died in infancy. Their mother died on July 28th, 1818, and their father on January 5th, 1831. The children were early left in care of guardians; Jacob being in charge of his uncle, Michael, who boarded him, first at Mrs. Goody (Goodhour) Philips's; then at her sister's,

Mrs. Esther Hart (wife of Michael Hart, and mother of Miss Louisa B. Hart).

After awhile Jacob received lessons in Hebrew from Jacob Bensadon, then acting Reader of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, who resided in the rear of the old Synagogue, and with whose family the youth boarded for some time. About the year 1823 he was apprenticed to Joseph Boston, a dyer and also a chemist, at, what was then, 109 Race Street—on the north side above Third Street. In 1825 he became an apprentice to Robert Desilver, in the bookbinding business, at 110 Walnut Street—then below Fifth Street. In 1832, his term of service having expired, he soon after (in 1833) repaired to Baltimore, Maryland, and in April, 1834, removed to Richmond, Virginia, where he resided from 1834 to 1869. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was elected Secretary, and afterwards Treasurer of the Congregation "Beth Shalom" (House of Peace)—positions held by him nearly thirty years. In 1836 Mr. Ezekiel entered into the dry goods business, together with his brother-in-law, Isaac Hyneman, under the firm name of Ezekiel & Hyneman. During the Civil War, he was detailed by the Confederate government for military duty around the city of Richmond.

Mr. Ezekiel has performed some effective work in the interests of his coreligionists. When the new code of Virginia was formed, in convention, in 1849, he succeeded in having the laws, relating to the observance of a day of rest so regulated, that those who observed the Seventh-Day Sabbath should not incur penalties for working on the first day of the week. When we consider the attitude of some other States of the Union, even in our own days, and the illiberal enforcement of "blue laws," under free government, in this closing decade of our enlightened nineteenth century, we cannot but rejoice at the fact that one of our own people was enabled to exercise so goodly an influence, already forty-five years ago. But Mr. Ezekiel also rendered services in other ways; notably, in 1851, by his effective protest against the ratification of the Treaty with Switzerland—a Republic in name, but not in fact—which boasted of a progressive form of government, but persecuted the Jews who resided, or who came, within certain of its Cantons. (93) This question was

(93) In connection with this proposed Treaty with the Swiss Confederation the following letter, written at the time, will unquestionably prove interesting. We are indebted for a copy of the same to Honorable Simon Wolf, of

again agitated by Mr. Ezekiel in 1854, in so far as it affected the interests of Jewish citizens of the United States, travelling or residing in Switzerland.

On the same ground, Mr. Ezekiel opposed the acceptance by our Government of a "Block of Granite," contributed by the Swiss Federation, in common with other nations, and with States of our Union, in 1852, to be placed in the Washington monument. He had previously (in 1841) written a letter to President John Tyler, who had issued a Proclamation for a National Day of Prayer—in memory of President William H. Harrison—marked by sectarianism, and to the inappropriateness of which Mr. Ezekiel directed the attention of the Chief Executive, from whom he received a courteous reply. He was successful in having a law enacted in Virginia in 1849, by which Congregations were granted privileges accorded to incorporated institutions.

Mr. Ezekiel was a charter member of Rimmon Lodge, Number 69, of the Independent Order Bené Berith, at Richmond, Virginia. In 1869 he and his family took up their residence in Cincinnati, where they have since dwelt. Becoming a member of the Bené Israel (Children of Israel) Congregation, he represented that body at a meeting, in 1873, when the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was instituted. He was elected a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, and, since 1876, he has served continuously as Secretary of that Board.

Washington, D. C.:—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—

I received your favor on the subject of the Treaty recently concluded between the United States and the Swiss Confederation. I disapprove entirely the restriction limiting certain provisions of the Treaty, under the operation of which a highly respectable portion of our fellow-citizens would be excluded from their benefits. This is not the country nor the age in which ancient and unjust prejudices should receive any countenance.

When the Senate acts on the Treaty, the matter will be fully considered and I hope, justly disposed of.

In the meantime, I am respectfully

Your obedient servant

HENRY CLAY.

DR. S. WATERMAN.

Mr. Ezekiel married Catherine De Castro Myers, June 10th, 1835, at Richmond. Their offspring consists of five sons and nine daughters, and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Mrs. Ezekiel died at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, on July 11th, 1891, in the seventy-fourth year of her age, and after a marriage of over fifty-six years.

One of Mr. Ezekiel's sons is Moses Jacob Ezekiel, the renowned sculptor, who modelled the Statue of Religious Liberty, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. He is also a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, and is honored in many climes because of the productions of his chisel.

Jacob Ezekiel, at the ripe age of eighty-two years, still possesses the enthusiasm of youth, and is the honored citizen, and the esteemed Israelite. His sister, Mrs. Isaac Hyneman, has, for many years been a resident of Philadelphia, and her generous acts have elicited warm praise from without, as well as from within, the circles of her people.

Bernard Henry Feustmann was born at Sulzbach, Bavaria, Germany, November 2d, 1824. At the age of twenty-four years he arrived in this country, settling in Philadelphia, and establishing himself in the notion business. In 1859 he entered into partnership with Jacob Kauffman, the firm name being Feustmann & Kauffman, whose transactions in notions became extensive. It was Mr. Feustmann's public activity, however, that calls for praiseworthy mention. He was a founder and Director of the Teutonia Fire Insurance Company; Vice-President of the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association; Treasurer of the *Familien Waisen Erziehungs-Verein* (now Orphans' Guardians), and of the Philadelphia Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle;* a Vice-President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; and President of the Congregation Kenéseth Israel. In all these associations and in others with which he was affiliated, Mr. Feustmann labored earnestly and arduously, and his social qualities combined to obtain for him deserved popularity. In 1853 he married Miss Charlotte Thanhauser, and after her death, in 1860, he wedded Miss Rosalie Mayer, sister of Dr. Maurice Mayer, a celebrated preacher and scholar. Mr. Feustmann died, much lamented, on December 9th, 1881.

ALEXANDER FLEISHER was born at Philadelphia in 1841. When quite young he started in business in Louisville, Kentucky. Subsequently, during the "oil fever," he removed to Western Pennsylvania, and was one of the founders of Oil City. He returned to his birth-place in 1869, and on the establisnment of the firm of Fleisher Brothers, wholesale clothing merchants, he became a member, continuing therein until his death on May 30th, 1888. Mr. Fleisher was a gentlemen of intelligence, business capacities, and a public-spirited citizen. A prominent Mason, he served for many years as a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the Merchants' Fund, Manufacturers' Club, and a number of Jewish institutions, to which he contributed liberally. He enjoyed the respect and friendship of many Israelites.

SIMON B. FLEISHER, a son of Benjamin Wolf and Hannah (*née* Technor) Fleisher, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Meadville, in Crawford County, September 18th, 1840. He first attended a village school, and was then sent to an Academy in New York City, of which the late Rev. Dr. Max Lilienthal was principal. At the age of fifteen years he was employed at a fancy dry goods house in New York, at the same time devoting his leisure to reading and to fitting himself for a commercial career. After awhile he returned home, and received employment from Messrs. Kohn & Adler, general dry goods dealers, with whom he remained until 1862, and then succeeded this firm, conducting the same business on his own account, and combining therewith the purchase and sale of oil property. In 1865 Mr. Fleisher sold out his interests in Meadville and removed to New York City, where he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and later on in the tobacco business. The following year he relinquished that branch of trade, and bought a plant for the manufacture of braids, removing to Philadelphia, where the business has since been continued, and to which was added the making of worsted and woollen yarns, under the firm name of S. B. & M. Fleisher, and since as S. B. & B. W. Fleisher. The business has grown to enormous proportions, and the name of Fleisher is known wherever braids and yarns are quoted.

Mr. Fleisher's reputation, second to that of no merchant in the community, is not solely based upon his success as a merchant, his experience as a business man, and his honorable course in the walks

of trade. For a lengthy period that gentleman has earnestly participated in public affairs and in the doings of his coreligionists. He was among the organizers and charter members of the Independence National Bank, of which he is a Director, and is also a Director of the Advisory Board of the Investment Company of Philadelphia; the Philadelphia Bourse; the Committee of Fifty; the Finance Company of Pennsylvania; and the "Model Dwelling" Association, of which he is Treasurer. He is an active member and Trustee of the Congregation Kenéseth Israel; a Director of the Jewish Hospital Association; and is identified with other organizations, secular and Jewish. He served as Vice-President, and subsequently as a Director, of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and as Treasurer of the Hebrew Education Society.

In 1866 Mr. Fleisher was united in marriage to Miss Cecilia Hofheimer, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Fleisher, who have several children, are patrons of music and the fine arts, and Mrs. Fleisher is a pianist whose artistic playing has won the praise of the critical. Their home is visited by persons of culture and by lovers of music, and on more than a few occasions a group of talented members of this and other families assemble there, and discourse works of masters of the art that appeals to the innermost senses, that entertains while it instructs, that edifies while it incites to study and thought.

Moyer Fleisher, President of the Hebrew Education Society, was born at Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, February 19th, 1842. He is a son of Benjamin Wolf and Hannah (*née* Technor) Fleisher. He attended school until his fifteenth year. He was then apprenticed to a watchmaker, under whom he gained a thorough knowledge of the trade, continuing with him until February, 1861, when he became a machinist, at the same time following the watchmaking business.

In June, 1863, Mr. Fleisher enlisted in the cause of the Union, and remained in military service until the close of the Civil War, when he was discharged. On his return to Philadelphia, he engaged again in the watchmaking business with G. W. Russell. During that period, Mr. Fleisher invented, manufactured, and introduced the first clamp skates, which superseded the method of strapping skates, then in vogue. In 1868, he entered into partnership with his older brother, Simon B. Fleisher, in the manufacture of worsted

goods, the firm name being S. B. & M. Fleisher. For sixteen years this partnership continued; Mr. Fleisher retiring in 1884 on account of ill health. Since that year he has not been engaged in active business, but his ability as a machinist has proven useful in numerous ways.

Some years since, Mr. Fleisher, who had shown interest in educational affairs, was elected a Director of the Hebrew Education Society. In its cause he has displayed earnestness, and has given both of his time and his means to aid on the work. In 1892, on the retirement of Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., he was chosen to succeed him as President of the aforenamed Society. In the discharge of his duties, Mr. Fleisher has united intelligence, culture, and a liberal spirit, and his services have proven advantageous to the Society in its varied spheres of usefulness.

On November 10th, 1875, Mr. Fleisher married Alice H. Teller, a daughter of David and Rebecca Teller, of Philadelphia. Three sons have been born unto them.

Simon Fleisher, a son of Meyer and Caroline Fleisher, was born in Philadelphia, April 2d, 1839. He received his education at public schools and at the Boys' Central High School, from which he graduated. Soon after he removed to Meadville, Pennsylvania, and subsequently to Wilmington, North Carolina. While residing in the latter city the Civil War broke out, and, against his will, he was obliged to aid the Southern Confederacy. Eager to avoid continuing this, he ran the blockade, but was arrested while crossing the Potomac, and was for some time detained as a prisoner in the old capitol at Washington. He then repaired to Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1866, and then returned to Philadelphia, becoming a member of the wholesale clothing firm of Hanauer, Kohn & Company. On the organization of the house of Fleisher Brothers, in 1876, Mr. Fleisher entered it as senior member—his associates being his brothers, Alexander (now deceased) and Penrose Fleisher; and since then Louis, Henry, and Benjamin Fleisher. This firm enjoys a wide reputation, and ranks among the leading wholesale clothiers.

Mr. Fleisher's polite address, generous disposition, and other estimable traits of character have secured him the warm attachment of many friends. He is a liberal supporter of charitable and

educational societies, and a member of the Masonic and Jewish Secret Orders.

Mr. Fleisher married Miss Rosa Wolf, sister of Honorable Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C., and their household consists of seven children.

Henry S. Frank, a native of Middleburg, Pennsylvania, was born on October 10th, 1839. He received careful instruction, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. In 1856 he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, and in 1860, on the establishment of the firm of Frank Brothers & Company, wholesale clothiers, became a partner in a business which soon grew to large proportions, and occupied a leading position in the trade. Though giving much of his time and attention to this business, Mr. Frank likewise entered into other enterprises, among them Coal Mining, Passenger Railways and Railroads, Land Companies, Coal and Coke, and Lumber Companies, being in all of these a holder of many shares of stock. His sense of discretion and keen foresight led to his selection as an officer of some of these, and as a director of banking institutions.

Mr. Frank early became interested in politics and evinced much activity therein. He was a popular Democrat, but, while contributing largely to and otherwise aiding that party, he could never be induced to accept a public office, though urged to do so. In 1886 it required but his consent for an appointment as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia. However, his determination not to accept of any political preferment could not be overcome, notwithstanding complimentary notices of the press and inducements of leaders of the Democratic party. Mr. Frank's probity and public spirit had been warmly commended, and he had been told that, in accepting this office he would "confer a benefit on the City and State." Still he remained firm, and subsequently, when mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, he again declined to permit his name to be brought forward at the State Convention of that party, though he served as a delegate to conventions held at different times. He was also identified with Democratic Clubs and other organizations.

In Jewish affairs Mr. Frank evinced a warm interest. He was a member of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, a Director of the

Jewish Hospital Association, and gave liberally to these and other institutions. He married Miss Rose Schloss, of Philadelphia, a lady who has become known by her activity and generosity; who is a member of the Associate Board of the Jewish Hospital Association, President of the Personal Interest Society, etc., etc.

Mr. Frank died in Philadelphia on August 7th, 1889. His value in the community was well expressed by Honorable Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania, when he wrote to the widow in 1890: "The counsel and advice of your husband, whom I so much esteemed, were very much missed in the late campaign."

Abraham Meyer Frechie was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1831. At a youthful age he learned the trade of cigar-making, and after travelling through parts of Europe, sailed for America, arriving in Philadelphia in 1857. Here he established himself as a manufacturer of and dealer in cigars, and his knowledge of that business led him to become an advocate of domestic tobacco. Mr. Frechie has visited Europe several times, and though prolonging his visits to the Continent, has invariably returned to this city, which he early selected for his residence. He is now a member of the firm of Emilio Nunez & Company, importers of Cuban tobacco. Mr. Frechie was identified with the old Hebrew Relief Society, and he is at present a Director of the Association of Jewish Immigrants, and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle.* For a number of years he was the efficient President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, contributing of his time and means to its advancement. His charities are large and his sympathies are broad. Mr. Frechie's wife (*née* Laura Pereyra) is related to a famous French family of bankers.

Solomon Gans is the name borne by a venerable and highly respected member of the Jewish community of Philadelphia. Mr. Gans was born at Natzinger, near Wartburg, in Westphalia, Germany, August 10th, 1804. He is the oldest member of a household, composed of five sons and one daughter, of whom one other brother, Joseph, and his only sister, Mrs. Caroline Neustadt, who resides in Germany, survive. He learned a trade and came to the United States in 1834. His first employment was in the down-town tailor

shop of Mr. Van Collem, where he worked at a salary of one dollar per week.

What conditions were in those days it is not easy to understand, but young Gans's rise must have been rapid, for soon he was enabled to set up a business for himself in a little street running off South Street, between Second and Third Streets. Here trade improved, and to such an extent, that in 1839 he entered into a partnership with Mr. Leon Berg, in the wholesale and retail clothing business. In 1846 the firm of Gans, Leberman & Company was organized at the north-west corner of Third and Market Streets, when Mr. Gans became senior member, his associates being Lazarus J. Leberman, Meyer Gans, and Daniel Gans. In 1854 this house was located at 22 North Third Street.

Mr. Gans remained active until 1873, when he retired from business. His pleasure was now found in doing good works. Long before he amassed wealth, he had understood the needs of charity societies, and had given of his means with a free and open hand. He had also served as a Director of worthy organizations. In 1875 he was elected President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, and for seventeen consecutive years he administered that office with a devotion to duty rare, and even surprising, in a man of his years. Day after day, he spent hours of his time at the office of that institution, listening to the appeals, and satisfying the wants of the poor. On his retirement from that position in 1892, he was elected Honorary President of the Society for life.

Mr. Gans's endeavors have been exerted in other institutions. He has long been (since 1868) a Director of the Jewish Hospital Association; and of Mount Sinai Cemetery Association. He was among the incorporators and early managers of the Hebrew Education Society; he is a life member of the Merchants' Fund; and a Director of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, to which he has been attached for many years, having served as its Treasurer, but he declined its Presidency.

Mr. Gans married Miss Bettie Leberman. She died on December 28th, 1887. He has three sons and two daughters.

Solomon Gans, over ninety years of age, is still a remarkably active man, and it is the hope and prayer of many that this venerable patriarch may be spared to celebrate his centennial birthday.

Abraham Goldsmith was born in Oberlistingen, near Cassel, Germany, March 13th, 1832. At the age of eighteen years he came to this country, and resided for a time at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently at West Chester, in the same State. He had early engaged in the clothing business, and after settling in Philadelphia became a member of the wholesale firm of Goldsmith Brothers—being associated with his brothers, Jacob and Levi Goldsmith. Latterly he established the firm of A. Goldsmith & Sons—his two sons, Milton and Edwin, becoming partners.

Mr. Goldsmith has been for quite a number of years active in Jewish institutions; having served as President of the Orphans' Guardians, Trustee of Kenéseth Israel Congregation, Director and Vice-President of the Jewish Hospital Association, and Secretary of the United Hebrew Charities. In all positions he rendered conspicuous service, and only in recent years he was compelled to withdraw therefrom, owing to poor health.

The intelligence and discretion evinced by Mr. Goldsmith, in the discharge of official functions, have also been recognized by secular charities and other institutions in which he has filled responsible offices.

Hyman Gratz.—The history of the Gratz family is largely interwoven with that of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel. From its incipiency to a comparatively recent date, members of that household occupied leading positions in its midst, and helped to shape the course of events within that religious body. We have had occasion to refer to Barnard Gratz, first President of the Congregation, and to his brother, Michael Gratz; also to several children of the latter, among them Hyman Gratz.

Both Barnard Gratz and Michael Gratz were natives of Langendorf, in Upper Silesia, Germany. The former was born in April, 1738. He crossed the Atlantic in 1754, when sixteen years of age, and came to Philadelphia. His naturalization papers (doubtless as a British subject) bear the date of October 11th, 1763. He took the oath of allegiance to Pennsylvania, and to the United States as a free nation, on November 6th, 1777. In 1760 he married Richea Meyers (or Mears), whose father, Samson Meyers (or Mears), came to America in 1730, after the death of his wife, accompanied by his five children; viz., Richea, Rebecca, Elkalah (who married Myer

Myers), Samson and Rachel, both of whom died unmarried; and a niece, Rosa Bunn.

Barnard Gratz and his wife, Richea Meyers, had two children: Rachel, who married Solomon Etting, of Baltimore; and Fanny, who died young, unmarried. Barnard Gratz had, for some time, been employed in the counting-house of David Franks, at Philadelphia, but afterwards engaged in business for himself. He died in Baltimore, on April 20th, 1801.

Michael Gratz, brother of Barnard Gratz, was born in 1740. After visiting London, England, he came to America in 1759, and at different times resided in Philadelphia, and in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Both he and his brother traded with the Indians, and received grants of lands. Michael succeeded to the position in Mr. Franks's counting-house, left vacant by his brother, Barnard, whose partner he subsequently became, and remained as such until February 6th, 1787. He had already, on June 20th, 1769, wedded Miriam Simon, daughter of Joseph Simon, of Lancaster, whose wife, Rosa Bunn, had come here with her uncle, Samson Meyers (or Mears) as previously mentioned. Mr. Simon figured conspicuously in the history of Lancaster, and acquired large possessions. He died on January 24th, 1804, aged ninety-two years; his wife, Rosa, having preceded him to the world of spirits, on May 3d, 1796, in her sixty-ninth year.

Michael Gratz and Miriam Simon were the parents of twelve children, viz., Solomon, who died young; Frances (or Fanny), who married Reuben Etting; Simon, unmarried; Richea, who became the wife of Samuel Hays, and mother of Dr. Isaac Hays; Hyman, Sarah, and Rebecca, all unmarried; Rachel, who wedded Solomon Moses, was the mother of Sarah Gratz Moses (wife of Jacob Henry Joseph, a prominent citizen of Montreal, Canada, and who now resides there), and of Horace Moses, who died recently; Joseph, unmarried; Jonathan, who died young; Jacob, unmarried; and Benjamin, who married twice, and removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he died on March 17th, 1884, in his ninety-second year. Mrs. Michael Gratz died on September 12th, 1808, and her husband on September 8th, 1811.

It is not our purpose here to sketch the careers of even a few members of the Gratz family who rose to unusual distinction. Some have hitherto been mentioned in the narrative portions of this work,

and Rebecca, the most eminent name in the whole circle, has—as will have been noticed—received recognition at our hands. Having led the reader, however, into a genealogical labyrinth, we have now emerged therefrom, and have at last arrived at the point of our present effort.

It becomes our duty to do more than simply mention Hyman Gratz, whose influence was felt far beyond the confines of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and whose name has again loomed into prominence, for reasons we shall presently see. He was born in Philadelphia, September 23d, 1776—the great year of Independence. After receiving an educational training, he entered into business, and in 1798, became junior member of the firm of Simon & Hyman Gratz, wholesale grocers, whose place of business was located at the south-west corner of Seventh and Market Streets—the building in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the first draft of the Declaration of Independence. Their business in various lines was extensive, and they fitted out vessels, in the interests of their export and import trade, which carried to, and brought goods from, India, China, and other parts of the East. When this firm dissolved, Mr. Gratz interested himself in insurance matters, and on January 20th, 1818, he was elected a Director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities—a corporation organized in 1809, and chartered in 1812. He was chosen President of this institution on January 17th, 1837, and, as such, rendered conspicuous service, and discharged his high office with signal ability for an uninterrupted series of twenty years, until the time of his death. During Mr. Gratz's presidency, the Pennsylvania Company held a mortgage on League Island, which mortgage being foreclosed by the Company, it acquired ownership of that Island by buying in the property at public sale. Mr. Gratz appointed Edward Miller, an engineer, to design a wall surrounding the Island, and his own nephew, Horace Moses, as Mr. Miller's assistant. Some time after, this property, the value of which had increased, was sold to the City of Philadelphia, at a figure greatly in excess of that paid for it. League Island was subsequently presented by this City to the United States Government, and there a Navy Yard is now situated. The Pennsylvania Company obtained a leading position, and its reputation increased, as did its prosperity, under Mr. Gratz's efficient

management. It now enjoys a reputation equalled by few companies of its class in the land.

Mr. Gratz was a man of commanding features, tall and handsome, possessing elegant manners, and was highly honorable in all his dealings. He early displayed a love of the Fine Arts, became a liberal patron thereof, and served for many years as a Director (1836–1857), and also as Treasurer (1841–1857) of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. He did much to advance the interests of that institution, as of others with which he was connected. His portrait in oil, by G. P. A. Healy, in possession of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, adorns the directors' room. It was exhibited at the Academy a few years since, and is considered an excellent likeness of a man whose dignified bearing and noted characteristics attracted many friends, and won him an enviable place in the regard of his fellow-citizens of all creeds.

Like all his brothers and sisters, Hyman Gratz had been reared amid surroundings strictly religious and intensely Jewish. This influence was markedly seen in his attachment to the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, in whose affairs he became deeply interested. He and his brothers, Simon, Jacob, and Joseph, were elected to its Directorate; the last named being Secretary of the Congregation for a lengthy period. On September 19th, 1824, Hyman Gratz succeeded Hyman Marks as Treasurer of this Congregation, and was successively re-elected to that office for thirty-two consecutive years, performing responsible duties in a manner that called forth unstinted praise. He acted as Chairman at a number of meetings, in the absence of the presiding officer. He shared honors with Zalegman Phillips, Lewis Allen, and Abraham Hart, successive *Parnassim* (Presidents) of this Congregation, during Divine Services on the holiest of days—the great Day of Atonement—when he stood next to the *Chazān* (Reader) at the intoning of the *Nengilāh* (Conclusion Service). Upon his retirement from office, September 28th, 1856, resolutions bearing testimony to his worth, his ability, and his fidelity were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Gratz was equally distinguished in social affairs, and even at an advanced age his presence lent éclat to festive gatherings in high circles. He was among those who served as managers of the first Jewish Publication Society in America, originated in Philadelphia in 1845. He died on January 27th, 1857, in his eighty-first year.

His obsequies, on the 30th of the same month, were held at his late residence, Number 2, Boston Row (a name given to a part of Chestnut Street), the site of the present Chestnut Street Theatre—on the north side above Twelfth Street. He was buried in that part of the Cemetery, on Spruce Street below Ninth Street, known as the "Gratz Reservation," where his parents and others of his household and relatives are also interred.

What is destined to perpetuate the name of Hyman Gratz is a legacy which now becomes operative for a public object. On December 18th, 1856, Mr. Gratz executed a deed of trust, in which he set aside certain properties and shares held by him in different companies, the annual income of which was to be paid to his heirs, the last one mentioned being Horace Moses, his nephew, for whose benefit, and that of his issue, the said income was to be paid annually. Horace Moses died on October 15th, 1893, leaving no issue; hence, in accordance with a further provision made in that same deed of trust, the entire estate—principal and all accruing interests to date—comes into the possession of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel for the establishment and maintenance, under its direction, of "a College for the Education of Jews residing in the City and County of Philadelphia." The original amount has, in the course of years, multiplied exceedingly, so that, after the usual legal preliminaries have been disposed of, a sum amounting, it is thought, to between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (or about $6000 annually) will become available for the specific purpose just stated. The value of such an institution as that provided for, and the good results it may produce, cannot be overestimated. What its exact object will be has not yet been definitely determined. Be that as it may, however, the Hebrew College, to be established in this city through the munificent grant of Hyman Gratz, will immortalize the generous giver, and may become the means of strengthening and giving permanence to historical, traditional Judaism in Philadelphia.

William Bower Hackenburg, a representative American Jew, who has for years been closely associated with the leading movements among his peqple, is a son of Judah Lazarus and Maria (*née* Allen) Hackenburg. He was born in Philadelphia, June 2d, 1837. His father, a native of Coblenz, Prussia, was justly

esteemed for his qualities of mind and heart. His mother, who was of English birth, was distinguished by her acts of charity. Of his brothers, Isaac E. Hackenburg was known in Jewish Societies and in the Masonic Order. His only sister, Rebecca, is the wife of David Teller.

Mr. Hackenburg was a pupil at public schools in this city, and received religious and Hebrew instruction from A. I. H. Bernal, and Miss Sim'ha Cohen Peixotto. In 1850 he was sent to New York City, and attended there a boarding-school in charge of Rev. Dr. Max Lilienthal, afterwards Rabbi in Cincinnati, Ohio. Two years later he was employed in the general merchandise store of S. & D. Teller, at Wilmington, North Carolina, remaining there several years. On his return to Philadelphia he was given an interest in his father's business, which was that of a jobber in shawls and dress goods. After the death of his father, in 1861, the business was closed out.

In 1863 Mr. Hackenburg, together with Jacob Aub and Anthony Bohem, established the firm of Aub, Hackenburg & Company, manufacturers of, and dealers in, machine and sewing silks. The business of this house increased so rapidly, and the demand for its goods was so large, that a commodious building was required, and branch offices were established in several of the larger cities of the United States. After the death of Mr. Aub, in 1887, the firm name was changed to W. B. Hackenburg & Company. Mr. Bohem, the other partner, died in 1889.

Mr. Hackenburg early turned his attention to communal affairs, to which he has since given every spare moment and, in fact, much of his business time. He was long a member of the Congregation Beth El Emeth during the ministry of Rev. Isaac Leeser and that of Rev. George Jacobs. He is now identified with the Congregation Rodeph Shalom. He was a member, or officer, of a number of the smaller charity societies, in existence prior to the institution of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, of which latter Society he was an incorporator. He has also been active in the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, in the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and in the Hebrew Charity Ball Association. As a mark of recognition for his services to the last named, he was elected an honorary member, which honor only Mr. Abraham Hart had previously received. Mr. Hackenburg is a supporter of almost every

Jewish charity in Philadelphia. He was a Director of the Mutual Benefit Company of Pennsylvania, and holds a similar office in the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association.

When the Jewish Hospital Association was founded, in 1865, through the efforts of Mr. Abraham Sulzberger and others, Mr. Hackenburg evinced a deep concern therein, was elected to its first Board of Directors, and in 1868 as its Treasurer, serving continuously until 1878, when he succeeded Mr. Abraham S. Wolf as President of the Association. The Hospital had already been moved to its present locality, and its work had grown largely. Since Mr. Hackenburg's incumbency of the presidential office, the Hospital has become still further known, its labors have increased, and a Dispensary, and a Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites have been erected on its extensive grounds, on Olney Road near York Pike.

In national movements:—Mr. Hackenburg was a member, and at one time a Vice-President, of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites. When that organization was merged with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, it became known as the Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights, and Mr. Hackenburg still serves thereon. At the sixth Council of the Union aforenamed, held in New York City in 1879, he was selected to preside over its deliberations, and received a formal vote of thanks for the executive ability there displayed. He also presided at the second triennial convention of the Order Késher Shel Barzel and at a joint convention of Districts Numbers 4 and 5, of the same Order, held at Detroit, Michigan.

The services rendered by Mr. Hackenburg during the period of the Russo-Jewish exodus of 1881–1882 were of a weighty character. He was Secretary of the Town Meeting held at the Academy of Music in March, 1882, to protest against Russia's persecution of the Jews. On the organization, by Baron Maurice de Hirsch, of a Trust in the United States, having the direction of plans for the amelioration of the condition of the Russian Jews in this country, Mr. Hackenburg was named by the Baron as one of the nine Trustees having in charge the apportionment of the annual income of a fund of $2,500,000. The work moves on successfully.

Another effort which contributed to spread Mr. Hackenburg's reputation was his compilation of statistics concerning Jews in the

United States in 1878; giving their reported number, their congregations, membership of the same, and other statistical information. This work was done at the instance of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

In Masonic circles Mr. Hackenburg has risen to a high rank. He is Past Master of Shekinah Lodge, Number 246; a life member of Keystone Royal Arch Chapter; and a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, having served therein as a Steward of the Girard Charity Fund, and on important committees, among them that on Appeals, of which he has long been a member. On various occasions during Masonic ceremonies he has been an acting officer of the Grand Lodge. To Ward Charities and other secular institutions Mr. Hackenburg has also lent his assistance. Political offices he has invariably declined.

On September 14th, 1864, Mr. Hackenburg was united in marriage to Adeline Schoneman, a daughter of Joseph and Clara Schoneman, of Philadelphia. His wife ably seconds him in many of his worthy acts.

Mr. Hackenburg's career has been, indeed, remarkable. He still possesses youthful vigor and a ceaseless energy, both of which, his brethren earnestly hope, may continue long after the next century will have dawned.

Rebecca Cohen Isaacks Hart, the esteemed wife of Abraham Hart, (94) was a woman widely noted for her endearing traits, her generosity, her charity, and her practical sympathy for the poor and the afflicted. With dignity she presided over her household; with devotion she assisted her noble husband in the furtherance of good aims; with social refinement she received distinguished guests at her home; with kindliness and an open hand she responded to the numerous appeals for her assistance. In her benefactions she knew of neither race nor creed; yet she peculiarly associated her labors with those of other workers in the special cause of her coreligionists.

Mrs. Hart was a daughter of Sampson Mears and Catherine (*née* Cohen) Isaacks—descendants of exiles from Spain in the period of the Inquisition. Her father was a son of Moses Isaacks who served in the American Revolutionary War. She was born in the City of

(94) A sketch of Abraham Hart's career is presented in our historical narrative of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, Chapter VII.

New York, August 5th, 1814, and received there her education. The influences moulding her character were seen to advantage in after years, when she wedded Abraham Hart (November 23d, 1831). Philadelphia then became her residence, and the field of her work in religion and charity. She was a constant attendant at worship in the Synagogue Mickvéh Israel, where her husband presided, and he owed much of his enthusiasm in the cause of Judaism and the Jews to the benign influence of his wife.

Mrs. Hart was for thirty consecutive years President of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, and rendered inestimable services to that Society and to the Jewish Foster Home, of which she was long a manager. Other institutions, such as the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, received her patronage and support, in addition to her private acts of charity, which were almost without number. Wealth she rightly considered as a blessing intended by The Almighty for the help of the unfortunate and the suffering. In later years she experienced trials, but bore them all with true religious fortitude.

Mrs. Hart died on December 20th, 1880, bequeathing to her posterity the memory of good deeds and womanly virtues.

Mason Hirsh, a merchant of high standing and wide reputation, an Israelite, whose deeds of goodness were only equalled by his kindness of heart, will long be remembered by his Philadelphia coreligionists. Mr. Hirsh was born in the Province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 7th, 1830. He obtained rudimentary instruction in his native city, and when eighteen years of age came to the United States, and was first located at Reading, Pennsylvania. He remained there but a short time, removing to Staunton, Virginia, and there entering into business with his brother. He settled in Philadelphia in 1853, following a mercantile pursuit. Ten years later, he and his brother, Leopold Hirsh, started together in the business of manufacturing umbrellas and parasols, under the firm name of Hirsh & Brother, their house being located at 414 Market Street, and subsequently enlarged.

The firm's dealings became extensive, and increased to such a degree that the annual output assumed enormous figures, and in 1886 a removal was made to a much larger building occupying the Numbers 1309–1317 Market Street, where, it is claimed, that the

manufacturing of umbrellas is carried on to an extent larger than that of any other house of the same character in the world. Mr. Hirsh devoted a large share of his attention to this business, and other partners were admitted—Henry Hirsh, his brother; Otto J. Lang, his son-in-law; and his sons, Alfred Curtin, Harry, William, and E. Hampton Hirsh; his brother, Leopold, having retired from the firm. Branches were established in New York City, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, and San Francisco.

But now for a reference to Mr. Hirsh's work among his brethren and the poor. For years he was a prominent member of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, and had served on its Board of Directors. He was for a long time Treasurer of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, to which he often advanced amounts to cover deficits; also Treasurer of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association; a Director of the Manufacturers' National Bank; a member of the Manufacturers' Club; the Mercantile Club; and a charter member of the Bourse. His interest in municipal affairs was shown by his membership of the old Committee of One Hundred, whose aim was reform in politics. In other public matters, such as the Centennial Celebration of the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Mr. Hirsh was assigned an important place.

Perhaps his most earnest work was done in connection with the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, of which he served successively, as a Manager, Vice-President, and President—in the latter office, succeeding Mr. Isidore Binswanger, and filling it to the time of his death.

Of Mr. Hirsh's generosity, it may truly be said that in no good cause was he appealed to in vain. In fact, he sought means by which his charity might be distributed and become effective. His courteous ways, pleasant address, and innate kindness reflected the character of the man, and heightened the esteem in which he was held by all classes. It was a source of keen sorrow to a vast number to hear of an accident that befell Mr. Hirsh in New York City, on March 10th, 1892, and the news of his death on the following day was a veritable shock to the community, though he had been ailing for quite awhile.

Sterling qualities, united with tender sympathies, contributed to render Mason Hirsh an influence for good in every sphere of work with which his name was identified.

Alfred Curtin Hirsh, a son of Mr. Hirsh, though still a young man, has rendered services to his people, as President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and in several other offices where his energies have been well directed.

SIMON JACOBY, President of the Congregation Beth Israel, was born in Filehne, Prussia, October 3d, 1828. In 1849 he sailed for the United States, and, after a short residence in Pennsylvania, went South, and for five years was located in the State of Georgia. Returning to Philadelphia, he was appointed, in 1869, Lieutenant of the Fairmount Park and Harbor Police, which station he occupied during the administration of Mayor Daniel M. Fox.

Mr. Jacoby is identified with the Jewish Secret Orders Bené Berith, Késher Shel Barzel, and Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, and a contributor to other organizations. An important office he has held for several years is that of President of Beth Israel Congregation, of which Rev. Dr. J. B. Grossmann is the able minister. He has been for some time, and is at present, engaged in the coal business.

DAVID KLEIN, an Israelite who rose to deserved prominence in this city, was born in Hassfurt, Bavaria, Germany, November 13th, 1831. His father, Maier Klein, had intended his son for a teacher; hence David received careful training, and a tuition the results of which were evidenced in his discharge of various functions in later years. He crossed the Atlantic in 1851, and after reaching these shores did not become a pedagogue, but started in business at Manayunk, now a suburb of Philadelphia. In 1864 he was joined by his brother, Louis, and the business—retail clothing—was centred in this city, the store at Manayunk being continued as a branch. Subsequently (in 1885) Mr. Klein's oldest son, Alfred M. Klein, was admitted as a partner, and the house became well known by its specialties in the manufacture of uniforms for officers in the employ of different governmental departments. David Klein's commercial enterprise brought substantial reward, and placed the business on a sound financial basis.

It was not, however, in that direction that Mr. Klein could lay more than the usual claim to the recognition of his fellow-citizens, and particularly of his brethren in faith. Possessing capacities far

above the average, an industry which admitted of little rest, an interest in Jewish affairs that spurred him on to practical work, he at once entered upon a career of activity, the duration of which was only limited by the time allotted to him on earth. Identifying himself with Kenéseth Israel Congregation, he was soon chosen a member of its Board of Trustees, and in 1883 its President, an office he filled uninterruptedly until his death, on February 24th, 1891. He represented that Congregation in the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and in the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He labored incessantly for its interests, and many a project calculated to advance its material growth emanated from him. He was instrumental in founding Kenéseth Israel Lodge of the Independent Order Bené Berith, and became President of that Order in District Number 3 at a time when its financial condition gave cause for serious alarm. To his efforts, more than to those of any other man, the rehabilitation of the Order in this District was due, and under his administration it rose to the position it has since occupied.

But Mr. Klein performed arduous labors in other organizations. He was a Director, and afterwards Secretary of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; Vice-President of the Orphans' Guardians; Vice-President of the Philadelphia Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle;* President of the Endowment Fund of the Order Késher Shel Barzel; a Past Master in the Masonic Order, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, as such being one of the Almoners of the Stephen Girard Fund. He presided at the Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations held at Detroit, Michigan, in 1890, and was a member of the Executive Board of that institution. He also served for a term in the Common Council of Philadelphia, being a Republican in politics, and warmly attached to that Party.

Mr. Klein married Miss Sarah Goldman, a native of Germany. His wife and four children survive him.

David Klein's career was indeed that of general usefulness, and his death, while in the exercise of his numerous works, was lamented by a wide circle of friends, and even by those who, while not sharing his views, admired his plain utterance, his earnest manner, his courage of opinion, and his unflagging energy.

ARNOLD KOHN, whose long service in works of charity entitles him to general recognition, was born in Bucun, Würtemberg, Germany, August 4th, 1838. He was but twelve years old when he landed in the United States, and had naught to guide him but his own wits. In extremely humble circumstances, he sought this city and obtained a scant livelihood by peddling matches and selling newspapers. Not discouraged he worked hard, and three years after his arrival succeeded in obtaining a position as a clerk in a clothing store, remaining there three years. He next took to peddling in the Southern States, and on the outbreak of the Civil War he became a sutler in the army. In 1863 he established himself in the clothing business at McGregor, Iowa. In 1867 he returned to Philadelphia, and started the wholesale clothing firm of Kohn, Arnold & Rothschild, which house, however, dissolved in 1869. Mr. Kohn then found employment as a salesman, continuing as such until 1874, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Abraham M. Kohn, and A. I. Rosenheim, in the wholesale clothing business. This firm has been successful in building up a large trade, and now controls an extensive establishment.

As a member of the Board of Directors of the United Hebrew Charities, and as a Vice-President of that institution Mr. Kohn has done yeoman's service. In touch with other representative men of the Jewish community, a sympathetic friend of the unfortunate, an arduous and indefatigable laborer, he has accomplished much in the sphere of charity operations; he has improved the condition of the poor, and has striven to his utmost to promote the interests and the well being of his coreligionists. His efforts, which were specially manifested during the period of the Russo-Jewish exodus of 1881–1882, have not been limited to a single society, but he has, in many organizations, demonstrated his earnestness and enthusiasm. He is an efficient member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Hospital Association; President of the Orphans' Guardians; Honorary Treasurer of *Talmud Torāh*, a down-town school; a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, Ohio; and a member of other Jewish institutions, besides being a Trustee of Kenéseth Israel Congregation. In secular works, he assists in relief associations, and is a manager of the Mechanics' National Bank. He has recently been appointed Trustee of the new State Chronic Insane Asylum, at Wernersville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kohn

is now an honorary member of the Board of the United Hebrew Charities, and he still evinces a lively interest in its doings by his attendance at the rooms, and his participation in the work of beneficence.

PHILIP LEWIN, President of the Congregation Kenéseth Israel, was born in Neustadt, Prussia, September 18th, 1836. His father had, for several decades, been Cantor, and later on Rabbi, of the Congregation in his native city. Young Lewin attended public school; subsequent to which he served as a scribe in a magistrate's office. When seventeen years of age he journeyed to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, residing there for a year with his two older brothers. Coming then to this country he proceeded to Chicago, and remained there until 1859, when he went to Southern States. In 1861 he returned North, and located at Green Bay, Wisconsin, becoming there a member of the business firm of Hoffman & Lewin. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Lewin removed to Philadelphia, and entered as a partner in the wholesale boot and shoe manufacturing house of Saller, Lewin & Company—a firm that occupies a representative position in the trade. His associates are: Isaac Saller, Louis Saller, and Simon Loeb.

In the sphere of communal work, Mr. Lewin's endeavors have proven effective. Notwithstanding business cares, he has freely given time and labor to the furtherance of congregational and society interests, and his conduct of affairs has resulted in increased material success. In addition to presiding over Kenéseth Israel Congregation, he is Treasurer of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum; President of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association; Manager of the Orphans' Guardians; Member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, Ohio; and he is active in other fields, requiring ability, energy, and perseverance. = In 1865 Mr. Lewin married Miss Hannah Rosenbaum, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lewin's business capacities, his tact and knowledge as an executive officer, and his devotion to varied interests have combined, with a courteous manner, to render their possessor well fitted for the trusts reposed in him by associates and by the Jewish community of Philadelphia.

Leo Loeb, President of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, was born in Bechtheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany, July 28th, 1844. After receiving a liberal education he came to America in 1860, following up his studies in Philadelphia, and afterwards repairing to Staunton, Virginia, where he entered in business, and experienced hardships during the Civil War. In 1871 he returned to this city, and a year later became a member of the firm of Strouse, Loeb & Company, wholesale clothiers, and now one of the leading local houses in this branch of trade.

Through Mr. Loeb's special efforts the first Clothing Exchange was established in this city, which led to the formation of others of the same character in different sections of the Union. Mr. Loeb has filled the presidency of both local and national institutions. For nearly eighteen years he has been identified with the Congregation Rodeph Shalom, serving as a Director and a member of its School Board, and proving his efficiency.

Mr. Loeb's most effective labors, however, have been manifested in his connection with the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum. After a long service on its Board of Directors, he was chosen in 1892, to succeed the late Mason Hirsh, as President of that institution, and to the discharge of that important office he has brought fitness and ability. Among other positions held by him are those of Vice-President of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association, Director of the Commercial National Bank, and of the Trades' League of Philadelphia. He is a member of, and generous contributor to, numerous charitable societies.

Mr. Loeb married, in 1872, Miss Rosetta Wolf, daughter of Mr. Abraham Wolf, of this city.

Jacob Miller & Sons are leaders in the manufacture of shirts, and have in recent years extended their business operations far and wide. Jacob Miller, the senior member, came to this country from Europe, and in 1868 formed a partnership with his brother, Solomon Miller, as Miller & Brother. Trade increased, and in 1875 the firm introduced new facilities. Solomon Miller retired in 1878, and has since conducted business on his own account. Jacob Miller afterwards associated with him his sons, William, Charles, and Simon, Isidor Schwartz, and others in the partnership which has since been known as Jacob Miller & Sons. The annual output of this house

reaches an extraordinary figure. Factories have been established in Philadelphia—the firm's headquarters—and in Bordentown, New Jersey, and agencies exist in New York City, Chicago, and St. Louis. The store in this city, now at Numbers 926 and 928 Market Street, is a capacious building, prominently located.

The senior member of the firm has added to his business qualifications a high sense of honor, a gentlemanly bearing, charitable ways, and other traits which, without doubt, have contributed to the success of his house, so ably managed by himself, and his sons, in whom qualities of their father are reflected, and who second him in kindly acts, not less than in business enterprise. Mr. Jacob Miller is prominently identified with Rodeph Shalom Congregation; he is Vice-President of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, and a liberal contributor to other institutions.

Mitchell Abraham Mitchell, a merchant, and an Israelite prominently interested in the social and religious concerns of his fellow-believers, was a son of Abraham and Esther (*née* Allen) Mitchell. His parents were well known and respected in two Jewish communities, viz., New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Mitchell was born in New York City, February 1st, 1822, and was educated in a private school there. He removed to Philadelphia in 1848, and soon after formed a partnership with Lewis Marks Allen, under the firm name of Mitchell & Allen, wholesale liquor dealers, who were largely interested in petroleum. This house conducted an extensive trade in different States of the Union.

On settling in this city, Mr. Mitchell became a member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, to which he was thereafter devotedly attached during his whole career. He proved his efficiency as a member of its Board of Directors. He succeeded Joseph L. Moss as President of the United Hebrew Beneficent Society, which office he held when the union of different Hebrew Charities was consummated in the United Hebrew Charities, of which he was a charter-member, and a Manager. He also served as a Manager of the Hebrew Education Society in its early years.

Mr. Mitchell was a man of affable disposition, kindly sentiments, and a staunch adherent of traditional Judaism. On September 6th, 1848, he married Amelia Johaveth Allen, oldest child of Lewis and Anna (*née* Marks) Allen—a virtuous and God-fearing woman, who

reared her children in strict conformity with the tenets and observances of the Jewish people.

Mrs. Mitchell was summoned to rest on June 27th, 1856, at an early age, and in less than eight years after her marriage. Her husband, who outlived her, had only passed his fifty-third year, when he too was called away on May 22d, 1875. His remains were laid beside those of his wife in the old Cemetery of the Congregation, on Spruce Street near Ninth Street—that historic spot where so many of the ancient stock were interred.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell left one son and three daughters. It has been truly said of Mr. Mitchell that he was "a man of strict integrity, of rare sincerity, and of warm affections."

JOSEPH LYONS MOSS, a well-known Jewish citizen of former times, was the oldest son of John Moss, a native of England, who came to Philadelphia, and attained distinction. He was born in this city, December 10th, 1804. Mr. Moss's mother, Rebecca Lyons, was a daughter of parents who left Holland, and settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and to-day there are in Philadelphia several families who, either on the paternal or maternal side, come from the same stock.

Mrs. John Moss lived amid the exciting events of the American Revolutionary War, and would tell her offspring of scenes she had witnessed, and describe George Washington and other Generals of the Colonial and British Armies. Her son, Joseph, early entered into mercantile pursuits, and eventually became a partner of Messrs. R. & I. Phillips, who first represented in this country the renowned banking house of Rothschild, of London, England. Mr. Moss continued many years thereafter in the banking and brokerage business, establishing himself as a Note and Bill Broker, on Walnut Street above Fourth Street. During the Civil War, two of his sons served the Union in the Army and Navy.

Mr. Moss exhibited interest in the affairs of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, with which he, and his father before him, as well as other relations, were identified. In the sphere of Hebrew Benevolent Societies, his assistance was also felt for good. He was President of the United Hebrew Beneficent Society; an incorporator of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; and he exerted an influence in other institutions, beyond the pale, such as in the Musical

Fund Society, which he joined at the age of twenty-one years, and of whose course he was an ardent supporter.

In cultured circles of the community, Mr. Moss had a large acquaintanceship, and he was respected for qualities betokening the upright man, the loyal citizen, and the true Jew. On December 24th, 1828, he married, in New York City, Julia Levy, daughter of Solomon and Rebecca (*née* Hendricks) Levy. Mrs. Moss was among the founders and first managers of the Jewish Foster Home, of this city. Of her nine children, four survive; namely, Dr. William, Rebecca, Florian, and Frank Moss.

Mr. Moss, the father, died on January 28th, 1874, after having endured sufferings for many years, with fortitude and resignation. His wife died on January 26th, 1886, in her eighty-fourth year, having been born in New York City, April 15th, 1802.

Lucien Moss, a gentleman well known in Jewish and secular charities, is a son of Eliezer L. and Julia Moss. He was born in Philadelphia, May 25th, 1831. He attended school here, and later on in New Haven, Connecticut. It had been intended that he should enter Yale College, but, exhibiting a decided preference for a trade, he entered a machine-shop where he remained several years, and subsequently journeyed to Porto Rico, in the Spanish West Indies, where he was engaged in putting up sugar-mills. After a considerable stay he returned home, and, with William Wiler, established the firm of Wiler & Moss, manufacturers of stair-rods, mouldings, wrought brass-work, etc. The business of this house soon became extensive, and after a long partnership Mr. Moss withdrew in 1878.

Since that period he has displayed his activity as a member or a Director of different corporations. He served in the First Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, and is still attached to Company D, of the Old Guard of that Regiment. He was a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and, at one time, Chairman of its Hospital Committee. In 1887 he served on the Board of Civil Service Examiners. He was among those instrumental in consolidating a number of smaller Jewish Charities into the present Society of the United Hebrew Charities, of which he was the first Secretary. He has also occupied the same position in, and that of a Director of, the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, of the Hebrew

Education Society, and of the Jewish Maternity Association. Not a few other organizations count upon his active assistance. Of these may be mentioned the Jewish Hospital Association in whose directory he has served continuously for a lengthy term; Mount Sinai Cemetery Association, of which he is Vice-President; Society for Organizing Charity; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Society to Protect Children from Cruelty; Wayfarers' Lodges; Pennsylvania Prison Association; Municipal Association; and other institutions of diverse characters, in all of which he has fulfilled his duties with fidelity and public spirit. Mr. Moss is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennyslvania. On more than a single occasion he has defended his coreligionists, and, by his intelligence, culture, and social qualities he has won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens of all creeds.

Mr. Moss married Sarah Nathan, a daughter of Benjamin Nathan, an esteemed Israelite of New York City. Mrs. Moss died on May 11th, 1883. Mr. Moss's second wife (*née* Amanda Levy), is a daughter of the late David C. Levy, formerly of Charleston, South Carolina, but latterly of Philadelphia.

Simon Muhr, oldest son of Henry Muhr, was born at Hürben, Bavaria, Germany, April 19th, 1845. At the age of eight years he accompanied his parents to this country. After an ordinary school education, he began, at the age of thirteen years, to learn watchmaking in his father's store; but he early evinced a desire to follow the business, rather than the mechanical, side of the watch and jewelry trade. To that branch he gave his attention so that the business of the house increased.

When Simon reached his twenty-first year (in 1866) he became a member of the firm of H. Muhr & Son, whose annual business dealings then amounted to about seventy-five thousand dollars. In 1869 the firm began the manufacture of jewelry in a small room fitted up for a shop. From that year the business has grown, and new departments were added at different times. In 1885 the colossal building at the south-west corner of Broad and Race Streets was erected, and the manufacturing business of the establishment has since been continued there. This edifice is seven stories in height, and occupies a commanding position on a leading thoroughfare.

In 1873 the father, Henry Muhr, retired from the business. He died on November 21st, 1892, aged seventy-seven years. Since the father retired, the firm's name has been that of H. Muhr's Sons, the partners being Simon, Joseph, and Jacob Muhr. In 1888, Joseph Muhr withdrew, and subsequently died in New York City.

All along the business continued to increase rapidly, a feature being the importation of precious stones. The sales in a single year are said to have reached as high a mark as a million of dollars. Its trade increased still further when the firm occupied its present handsome store at 629 and 631 Chestnut Street, below Seventh Street.

Simon Muhr's popularity, genial manner, and business tact have contributed largely to the success of the house. He is a kind employer and a generous friend. His benevolent acts know not of race or creed. His charitable disposition and his open nature have been incentives to many good acts, and his purse-strings are ever loosened for the needy and the unfortunate. In general affairs Mr. Muhr is affiliated with many and various associations promotive of the best interests of the city—whether politically, educationally, or in the fields of charitable work. His presence at meetings and social gatherings has been of advantage in numerous ways, while his support of measures for the public good has had an influence, the value of which has been appreciated many a time. In politics Mr. Muhr is a pronounced Democrat, but neither his time nor his inclinations have ever permitted him to accept of important public offices, though more than once some have been tendered him.

In no sphere have Simon Muhr's labors been productive of more benefit than in the community of Israel in Philadelphia. It would be a difficult matter to enumerate the services he has rendered here. In the Jewish Hospital Association of which he is Vice-President; in the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum of which he is a Manager; in the Association of Jewish Immigrants of which he is Treasurer; in the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; in the Hebrew Charity Ball Association; in the Philadelphia Branch of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle;* in the once-existing Jewish Alliance of America, of which he was President; and in other worthy causes, here and elsewhere, he has been, and is still, a toiling worker and a most liberal supporter.

Mr. Muhr's undaunted perseverance and powers of endurance have rendered it possible for him to do what few men would have attempted. He works on and on in the sphere of self-imposed labors, conscious only of his duties, and desiring no other reward than the satisfaction of seeing his labors well bestowed, and productive of results, at once beneficent and permanent.

Horace Augustus Nathans, a son of Moses and Benvenida Valentina (*née* Solis) Nathans, was born in Philadelphia, October 10th, 1840. His maternal ancestors were Spanish Jews, and some of their descendants became prominent in our local affairs. Mr. Nathans received his education at an Academy, and partly at the University of Pennsylvania. In early years he entered into business, and is still active in that sphere, having attained success by his diligence and intelligent ways. Mr. Nathans, from his youth, has been a lover of music, and has studied that art and the composers with true fervor, as evidenced in his vocal talents, and in his authorship of songs and other *morceaux*. He became an ardent worker for the Abt Male Singing Society, of which he was Vice-President. This society, or chorus, numbered the best male amateur talent of the time, and its concerts at Musical Fund Hall were attended by interested audiences who hailed their return with intense pleasure. So capable and well-trained a body of choristers has rarely been heard in this city, and the Abt rose to an eminence richly deserved. However, in course of years, some of its members became so deeply engrossed in various pursuits, and others were so much occupied with music as a calling, that the organization disbanded, to the general regret.

Mr. Nathans has since given his attention to affairs of a different character, while still displaying his interest in music in its progressive stages. He has become active in congregational and educational movements. His wife, *née* Marie Louise Samson, of New York City (whom he married February 14th, 1877), is a Director of the Hebrew Education Society, and an enthusiastic laborer in its cause, as in that of others.

Mr. Nathans, after serving awhile as a member of the Board of Directors of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, was recently (1893) elected as its President, and he has already evinced determined energy. Since his entry into office, this Congregation has come into

possession of an enormous legacy conveyed in a deed of trust executed by Hyman Gratz. This gift, for the establishment of a college for the education of Jews in Philadelphia, will soon be applied to the uses for which it was bequeathed, and President Nathans will, as a member of the Special Committee, have much to do with the administration of the Trust, and with the direction of the institution provided for by Mr. Gratz.

What adds interest to Mr. Nathans's presidency of Mickvéh Israel Congregation is the fact that several of his ancestors were among its original or early members, among them Mordecai M. Mordecai, Philip M. Russell, and Isaiah Nathans. Maternally, Mr. Nathans is related to the family of Solis, of whose members, Solomon was a valued worker, and David, his brother, was a well-known Israelite.

Morris Newburger, President of the Jewish Publication Society of America, was born in the Principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Germany, November 12th, 1834. His father, a teacher, was the descendant of a family of Rabbis. Morris was early instructed in elementary and in higher branches, including classics. On leaving school he entered a dry goods store, and for some time followed business in Europe. In 1854 he came to the United States, and was located in New York, afterwards in the South, and in 1856 he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, following trade there, and subsequently at Rock Island, Illinois. In the spring of 1863 he removed to Philadelphia, where he has since resided.

Mr. Newburger at once engaged in active business pursuits, and entered into partnership with Adolph, Albert, and David Hochstadter, brother of his wife, Miss Betty Hochstadter, whom he married in 1862. Under the firm name of Newburger & Hochstadters, the house rose to importance in the wholesale clothing trade. When a change was made, and the brothers Hochstadter withdrew, Mr. Newburger associated with himself—at different times—three of his four sons; but his second son, Morton, died in 1888, much lamented. The others, with their father, continue the business successfully.

Mr. Newburger has attained note outside the boundaries of his business operations. For upwards of twenty-five years, he has been a Trustee of Kenéseth Israel Congregation, and has served for a lengthy period as its Vice-President, and Chairman of its School

Committee. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

What has given Mr. Newburger national prominence, however, is his position as President of the Jewish Publication Society of America. He had assumed an active part in the establishment of that Society, and on its organization was selected to the office which he has since filled with exceptional ability, marked earnestness, and entire devotion to the cause of that comprehensive institution. He is also a member of the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

In secular movements :—Mr. Newburger displayed extraordinary interest in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, and was one of a committee of gentlemen, who in various ways aided on that great work. In municipal affairs, he has been identified with the Committee of One Hundred; the Committee of Fifty; and the Citizens' Municipal Association, and he was a member of the Executive Committee of the last named. He has long been a Director of the Mechanics' National Bank.

It will have been seen, from the above *résumé*, that Mr. Newburger has risen to a representative place among Israelites, and that his honors have been earned by constant and unselfish labors.

JOSEPH NEWHOUSE was born at Ettingen, Bavaria, Germany, March 12th, 1812. His parents, Simeon and Florence (*née* Oberdorfer) Newhouse, gave him a liberal education. At the age of nineteen years he landed in this country, settled first in Philadelphia, and later on in Cincinnati, Ohio, becoming there senior partner of the firm of Newhouse, Einstein & Bernheimer, dealers in notions, etc. In 1847 Mr. Newhouse returned to Philadelphia, and subsequently engaged in the clothing business with Bernard Spatz and others as a member of the firm of Newhouse, Spatz & Company. On the dissolution of this house, he interested himself in oil fields of Western Pennsylvania; purchasing extensive tracts of land, and becoming an exporter of petroleum, in the production of which he was more or less engaged during his career. He was the founder of the Belmont Oil Refinery.

Mr. Newhouse was for a number of years a member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and served on its Board of Managers. When the Congregation Beth El Emeth was established, in 1857,

he was selected as its first President, and continued for a long period in its Directory. He was one of the earliest Directors of the Hebrew Education Society, Treasurer of the United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel Society, a Manager of the United Hebrew Beneficent Society, Treasurer of the Hebrew Charity Association, Treasurer of a Fund for the Relief of Jews in Palestine, a member of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association, German Society, Merchants' Fund, a Manager of the Hebrew Beneficial Society, of Cincinnati, etc.

Mr. Newhouse's career was of varied usefulness. On January 2d, 1839, he married Abigail Marks, daughter of Hyman and Grace (*née* Seixas-Judah) Marks. They had nine sons and four daughters.

Mr. Newhouse died in Philadelphia, on October 21st, 1892. His wife, four sons, and four daughters survive him.

David Pesoa.—The close relationship existing among numerous families of Jews has often been a subject of remark. The early settlers were few; these largely intermarried, and, as numbers increased, and the progeny of some grew larger, frequent marriages extended the circle; and hence to-day, in several of our large cities, a dozen, perhaps, even a score, of families trace their descent from the same ancestry. This circumstance tends to cement ties, to promote still further a community of interests, and to emphasize those domestic traits and attachment to kindred so distinguishing the Jews. In our midst—in Philadelphia—instances have time and again been found. To cite a few examples: from the family of Isaacks, of Newport, Rhode Island, have descended the Markses, the Allens, the Harts, the Pincuses, and the Joneses; from that of Seixas, have come the Levys, the Nathans, and the Florences; from that of Bush, have come the Solomons, the Phillipses, the Pesoas, the Markses, and the Weils.

We have met with Jonas Phillips, who figures prominently in the early history of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, having been its President, and a guiding spirit of his times. Mr. Phillips and his wife (*née* Rebecca Mendes Machado) were blessed with a numerous offspring—sixteen or seventeen children. Among the sons and daughters were Naphtali, Zalegman, and Uriah; Phila, Rachel, and Zipporah. Rachel Phillips married Michael Levy, father of

the famous officer in the United States Navy, Uriah Phillips Levy. Zipporah Phillips wedded Manuel Noah, father of Mordecai M. Noah. Phila married Isaac Pesoa, a native of Jamaica, and of Portuguese descent. Mr. (or Dr.) Pesoa was a druggist, and followed that calling in this city. His wife was noted for her labors in charity circles. Of their five children, David Pesoa is best known; the others were Rachel, Hetty, Abraham, and Rebecca.

David Pesoa was born in Philadelphia, January 11th, 1801. He early learned saddlery, but soon took a fancy to mercantile pursuits, and subsequently engaged in the dry goods business on Second Street below Spruce Street. Here he did a thriving trade, and later on moved to 29 South 10th Street, above Chestnut Street, where his business still further improved, and his customers were numbered from among the oldest and most aristocratic local families. Mr. Pesoa continued in active business until his death, on October 19th, 1865.

While the reputation of his house had grown, it was not because of that fact that David Pesoa is entitled to a share in these notices. His labors as an Israelite, and as a member of the community of his brethren in this city of his birth and residence are the accepted standards. Mr. Pesoa entered thoroughly and heartily into the field of good works. In his time, the Jewish element was not strong in numbers; yet its needs were proportionately as great as to-day; the workers were not too numerous; hence, every accession was hailed with satisfaction. And in Mr. Pesoa, a valuable supporter was found. He did not limit his efforts to any particular sphere, but he sought in all ways to help on the work in hand. In the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, his good offices as a member, and as one of its Board of Adjunta (or Trustees) proved of benefit. As President of the United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel Society, he was energetic, and his kindness to the poor was a matter of note. As Vice-President of the Hebrew Charity Association, as a Manager of the Hebrew Education Society, and as a director of or contributor to other societies—charitable and educational—he evinced constant interest, and thoughtfulness for their welfare. In fact, every movement emanating from the circle of his coreligionists appealed to him, and won his active sympathy.

In 1835, Mr. Pesoa married Clara Marks, a daughter of Isaac and Esther (*née* De Leon) Marks, and she shared his qualities and

kindly sentiments. Their daughter, Miss Josephine Phillips Pesoa, has been identified with sewing societies for the relief of the poor, and was for several years and until recently Superintendent of the Rebecca Gratz Sewing School, under the auspices of the Hebrew Sunday School Society of Philadelphia.

Hyman Polock, a name well known to Philadelphia Jews of a quarter, and even of a half, century ago, was born at Amsterdam, Holland, April 23d, 1786. His father's ancestors had come from Poland about the middle of the seventeenth century, and the surname adopted indicates the native origin of the family. When still a boy, Hyman went to London, England, where, on June 12th, 1811, he married Rebecca Barnett, a descendant of the family of Levy—early settlers in Pennsylvania. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Solomon Hirschel, Chief Rabbi of the German-Jewish Congregations of British Isles.

Two weeks later Mr. and Mrs. Polock set sail for the United States. They settled in Philadelphia, where Mr. Polock engaged in the jewelry business, and followed that pursuit for many years. His identification with Jewish interests began almost at the same time with his arrival here. He joined the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, but was for some years connected with the Beth Israel Congregation, which latter organization he served as President. Mr. Polock was among the original members and incorporators of the "Hebrew Society for Visitation of Sick and Mutual Assistance," founded in 1813, and of which he was at one time President. At the fiftieth anniversary of this society, on November 9th, 1863, Mr. Polock was present as the only survivor of those who had given it existence.

These institutions honored Mr. Polock and his work by the presentation of testimonials reciting his qualities and the valuable services he had rendered them. In fact, congregational, charitable, and educational affairs occupied a large share of his attention. He was among the founders and first Directors of the Hebrew Education Society. He had studied Jewish lore, and the knowledge he obtained served him well on many an occasion.

Mr. Polock was a strict adherent of Judaism and of the ceremonial ordinances of the Faith of Israel. Liberal in his opinions, of a cheerful disposition, and straightforward in his actions, he could truthfully lay claim to the sincere regard of his brethren.

Mr. Polock early became a member of a military company of independent volunteers, and was conspicuous in other organizations—secular and Jewish. He died in Philadelphia, on August 15th, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Polock's children have attained prominence in different spheres among their coreligionists.

EDWARD L. ROTHSCHILD, President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, is a notable example of a man who has attained, while still young, comparative wealth and a representative position among his coreligionists. He owes both to his individual exertions, combined with foresight, discretion, and executive ability.

Mr. Rothschild was born in Odernheim, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, January 7th, 1850. He is a son of Lippman and Henrietta (*née* Baumgarten) Rothschild. His father was a grain merchant. At an early age, Edward received instruction at a school in his native town, after which he pursued studies at the Gymnasium (or High School) at Sobernheim, Prussia, obtaining an education in necessary branches, in the Hebrew language, and considerably in classics. When but seventeen years of age (in 1867) young Rothschild came to the United States, first clerking in Philadelphia, and then securing employment at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. Soon after, he went to Johnstown, in the same State, and, with an amount so small that many a man would have hesitated before entering into business, he became a partner in the wholesale liquor house of Vowinkel & Rothschild. He returned to Philadelphia after disposing of his business interests in Johnstown, and was associated with Aaron Wolf in wholesale liquors.

On obtaining a competence, Mr. Rothschild sent for his brothers, and subsequently for his widowed mother and his sisters, to come to these shores and share his prosperity. He established the firm of Rothschild Brothers, together with his brother Henry, and eventually his two younger brothers, Samuel and Leopold, and his brothers-in-law, Moses Westheimer and Paul Steinberg, became members of the firm. The business operations of this house grew quite extensive, and it was enabled to withstand successfully the panic of 1873, when many a firm collapsed.

While Mr. Rothschild has given careful attention to his business interests, he is best known by his labors in Jewish Congregational

and Charity circles. For quite a number of years affiliated with the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, he served for some time on its Board of Directors; but latterly he has become identified with a Congregational movement based upon more Conservative principles, and which has assumed shape in the Congregation Teshu'ath Israel, of which organization he is President. Mr. Rothschild's main work, however, has been as a Director and as President of the United Hebrew Charities. Since May, 1892, when he was elected to the latter office, his systematic conduct of that Society's affairs has been evidenced in many ways, and has won commendation. The discharge of such duties is attended with numerous difficulties,—especially in properly administering to the needs of the indigent, and in determining questions requiring the exercise of wise discrimination, coupled with true sympathy. Mr. Rothschild's active energies, have proved him equal to the task, and his services are liberally and freely bestowed in the direction of true charity. His efforts in this city in behalf of the Jewish Theological Seminary, of which the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais is the founder and President, constitute another evidence of his earnestness in the cause of good. Mr. Rothschild is President of the Philadelphia Branch of the Seminary Association, and his contributions to that object, as well as to congregational, charitable, educational, and other institutions are large and frequent, while he displays an interest in all. He has also been a Manager of the Hebrew Education Society and of the Orphans' Guardians.

Mr. Rothschild married, in 1885, Esther, daughter of Elias Gates De Casseres, a respected merchant of Philadelphia. She died in 1887, leaving one child—Lippman. In 1893 he married Carrie De Casseres, a sister of his first wife.=The family residence is noted for a collection of paintings, etchings, engravings, works in marble, etc. —very attractive, and worthy of the attention of *connoisseurs*.

David G. Seixas.—The Jews are a clannish race—so we are told. They move not a step beyond their own boundaries, but seek to confine all their efforts within their immediate circles. They care naught for the outside world. In religion and in social affairs they are exclusive; they hold aloof from the general community, and mingle solely among themselves.

Such ill-natured charges have been made time and again; but

time and again facts have disproved them. True, there is that adhesion in matters of religion that all sensible people would naturally expect; but, socially, charitably, educationally—while laboring in their own midst—the Jews have been, and are, active supporters of righteous works, be these within or without the camp of Israel. Palpable, yea, convincing illustrations have been afforded, and none more so than in the cause which led to the origin of so important an institution as that for the education of the deaf and dumb.

The man of strictly racial sympathies cannot have developed within him those finer sensibilities, those true emotions, those lofty sentiments which render their possessor alive to that "touch of nature which makes all the world kin;" which is seen in an eagerness to allay human ills; to respond to the cry of the suffering, to uplift the lowly, to better the unfortunate, to render different from what they are, those who, from some mysterious cause, are deprived of one or another of the five senses that tend to completeness in man.

The Jews, far from harboring any such narrowness, have been the teachers of world-elevating doctrines. Evidences are at hand in every age confirmatory of the sublime ethical principles laid down in Holy Writ. We have them in modern times and in our own days. But to cite an instance in a single sphere.=In the eighteenth century, Jacob Rodriguez Pereira, in the Eastern Continent, established a school for the training of deaf mutes. In the nineteenth century David G. Seixas, in the Western Continent, in this City of Philadelphia, gave the impetus to the founding of an institution which has become a testimony for good; a feature of humanitarian work in a community noted for its achievements in that direction.

It was David G. Seixas who, in 1819, in his walks along the streets of this great city, noticed with pity the sad condition of a number of deaf children who wandered about, not only unaided, but exposed to the jeers of the heartless and the uncompassionate. Mr. Seixas, who was a son of Rev. Gershom Mendes Seixas, first minister of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, kept a little crockery store on Market Street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets. He was in humble circumstances; yet his sympathetic nature impelled him to care for these poor children; and, beckoning to some of them on the streets he brought them to his home, where, at his own

expense, he fed and clothed them, and even endeavored to teach them. He had, probably, some knowledge of the methods in vogue, added to which his ability and cleverness proved to a degree effective, and his little school soon numbered eleven pupils—six girls and five boys. Ere long, the philanthropic work he was pursuing became known, and Mr. Seixas, in April, 1820, conferred with a number of prominent citizens, the result being the adoption of plans for the establishment of an institution where those deprived of the gifts of speech and of hearing might be cared for and instructed, by means of the sign language and other agencies.

The institution was opened in May, 1820, temporarily, at Mr. Seixas's residence, and in the autumn of the same year, a house was secured on High (now Market) Street near Seventeenth Street. The first Directors, among whom were Jacob Gratz and Joseph Gratz, acted wisely in engaging Mr. Seixas's services as Principal of the new institution. Under his charge the pupils made such progress that an exhibition of their skill before the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in January, 1821, resulted in the incorporation of the institution, and in the appropriation of $8,000 to assist the cause. Meanwhile, new quarters had been obtained at the south-east corner of Eleventh and Market Streets, the site of the present Bingham House. Mr. Seixas accomplished very much, and when he retired from the position of Principal, in October, 1821, the school numbered fifty-one pupils. He displayed an interest in a number of good works, and was among the first who took daguerrotypes in this country. He died at South Bend, Indiana, about 1880, unmarried.

The subsequent progress of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, its removal to Broad and Pine Streets, and its present occupation of the handsome and commodious buildings erected at Mount Airy (in the suburbs of Philadelphia) are matters of local history familiar to all. Mr. A. L. E. Crouter is the present efficient Principal.

The little seed planted has developed wondrously, and some four hundred and fifty children are now reaping the benefits of that institution with whose origin David G. Seixas was so immediately identified. All honor to that Israelite and lover of his kind. His work deserves an imperishable record in the annals of the City of Brotherly Love.

Moses Simon, a former President of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, has for a series of years given time and attention to public objects. He was born at Roxheim, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, May 18th, 1824; his parents, Emanuel and Julia (*née* Mayer) Simon, being natives of the same town.

Mr. Simon, at the age of seventeen years, arrived in this country. He located first at Memphis, Tennessee; then at Philadelphia, and again at Memphis, where he entered into partnership with Louis Walker in the wholesale dry goods business, under the firm name of Simon & Walker. Subsequently, he associated with him John Walker, and later on followed business on his own account, under the name of M. Simon & Company.

After a stay in Europe, Mr. Simon returned to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. From the time that he permanently settled here, he became affiliated with Jewish institutions. He joined Kenéseth Israel Congregation, and was a member of its Board of Directors continuously until 1892, when he resigned. Mr. Simon was among the earliest members of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; he became a Director of that institution, and in 1871 was chosen its President. He filled that office four years, in a manner honorable to himself, marked by devotion to its interests, and with executive ability and earnestness. His administration met with favor. In 1875 he declined a re-election to the presidency, but accepted an election as a Vice-President, which he continued to be until 1892, and was then elected an Honorary Director of the Charities. Mr. Simon was at one time a Manager of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, and of the Orphans' Guardians. For fifteen years he was Vice-President of the Mutual Benefit Company of Pennsylvania. He has also been identified with the German Society, is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Odd Fellows, and of the Independent Order Bené Berith.

Mr. Simon was married in this city, March 13th, 1850; his wife (*née* Fanny Straus) being a daughter of David and Caroline (*née* Simon) Straus. Their family consists of three sons and three daughters.

By reason of his health, Mr. Simon has been recently compelled to withdraw from active participation in communal work; yet his interest therein continues, and he is still a warm supporter of, and liberal contributor to, organized agencies promotive of the welfare of his brethren.

N. Snellenburg & Company.—In the retail clothing trade, few firms have, in a comparatively short space of time, risen to the importance attained by Messrs. N. Snellenburg & Company. Two immense establishments, hundreds of employés, and sales amounting to thousands testify to the success marking their efforts. The individual members of this business house are: Nathan Snellenburg, Samuel Snellenburg, Simon L. Bloch, and Joseph J. Snellenburg. All are natives of Germany, and came here in their youth. They have risen from humble conditions to remarkable prosperity.

Joseph Snellenburg, the father of the Messrs. Snellenburg, started business, on a small scale, at 318 South Street. On his death, in 1868, his son, Nathan, succeeded him, and carried on a successful trade. In 1873, he associated with him Simon L. Bloch, and in 1874, his brother, Samuel, who had previously been in business elsewhere with Joseph, another brother. Nathan and Samuel, together with Mr. Bloch, took the store at 936 Market Street, in conjunction with their down-town establishment, and afterwards secured the building at 918 Market Street, adding a wholesale clothing department to their retail business. Joseph J. Snellenburg was subsequently (in 1886) admitted into the firm, whose dealings had already increased to large proportions, requiring the purchase (in 1882) of an extensive triangular piece of ground bounded by Fifth Street, South Street, and Passyunk Avenue. There the retail feature has since been continued; the wholesale department at one time being located at Numbers 40 and 42 North Third Street. In addition to the building in the southern section of this city, which is in every way suited to its purposes, the colossal establishment now occupied at the south-east corner of Twelfth and Market Streets is a hive of industry, as it is an attractive feature of a great business thoroughfare. It is supplied with every means for conducting trade in varied branches, and for the comfort of both customers and employés.

Nearly two thousand persons are in the service of this firm whose individual members are concerned in Jewish, financial, social, and real estate matters, and have proven useful citizens. During the Civil War, the oldest brother, Isaac Snellenburg, enlisted in the ranks of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and lost his life on the battlefield in the defence of the Union.

In charitable deeds and in public spirit, the Snellenburgs are alike known, and generous gifts to worthy causes prove their sympathy with, and co-operation in, good works.

MAYER SULZBERGER, a lawyer, a scholar, and a citizen of national reputation, is a son of the late Abraham and Sophia (*née* Einstein) Sulzberger. His paternal grandfather had been a Rabbi at Heidelsheim, in Baden, Germany, and his son—Mayer's father—had inherited the Rabbi's piety and had studied Jewish lore to a very considerable degree. He had been both a teacher and a *Chazān* (Reader) in Heidelsheim, where Mayer was born, June 22d, 1843. Knowledge, it seems, has been a peculiar possession of this family. Intellectual parents were an example to each of their six children—four sons and two daughters—and this example spurred them on to achievement, and developed in each a taste for study. Inborn talent was, however, the main incentive, and the eagerness to cultivate it was notably evinced by the subject of the present sketch.

During the Revolution of 1848 Abraham Sulzberger shared the troubles of his fellow-believers, and the condition of affairs determined him to come to America, where, with his wife and family, he arrived in 1849, and took up a residence in Philadelphia. Mr. Sulzberger's love of his religion and his people was illustrated by many an act. It was he who originated the movement that culminated in the establishment of the Jewish Hospital, which stands as a monument to his good deeds, and tells of the compassion and sincere feeling for his suffering fellow-men. Abraham Sulzberger, after a career of righteousness, was called to his reward, on December 30th, 1886.

It is thus seen that Mayer Sulzberger was but a child of six years of age when this city became his home. His early education, as that of most boys, was received at public schools and at the Boys' Central High School, where he was graduated in 1859 as a Bachelor of Arts. Studies at school, however, were but a single feature of the instruction he obtained. The importance of a thorough knowledge of the language, the history, and the religion of the Jewish people was recognized by his father, and the young man received instruction at home from his parent, from Professor Solomon Eppinger, but principally from that champion of historical Judaism—Rev. Isaac Leeser. Some lessons were also pursued under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais. It goes without saying that he profited by the instruction given, and the example set him by such teachers. He became warmly attached to Mr. Leeser, and, as will be seen, rendered him valuable services. Mr. Sulzberger's father had intended

him for a lawyer, but, owing to his youth, Mayer first took a position with a business firm, and subsequently became a bookkeeper in another house. His knowledge of figures and mathematics was thereby broadened, and this has served him well in his professional career.

In 1862 Mr. Sulzberger entered as a student in the law office of Moses A. Dropsie, Esq. His progress was rapid, though at the same time he labored for a livelihood, as a teacher in the School of the Hebrew Education Society. On September 16th, 1865, he was admitted to the Bar, and immediately began his practice of the profession. His abilities were soon recognized, and, ere long, his clientage grew large, and important cases were placed in his hands. Early in 1876 Mr. Sulzberger, who had, until then, occupied offices with Mr. Dropsie at 29 South Sixth Street, removed to the second floor of the north-east corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets. There his practice increased, and, in course of time, to such an extent that his office proved too small for requirements. Hence, in 1879, he located in larger quarters on the second floor of the north-east corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets. The period of his greatest activity and of his greatest success dates from that time. The results of a deep study of the law in all its branches, of profound literary investigations, of an acute understanding of men, joined to a marked penetration, a quickness of perception, and a splendid memory, have been palpably demonstrated in Mr. Sulzberger's career at the Bar, and have placed their possessor among its shining lights, and—as admitted by his colleagues—in the foremost rank of those who, by their brilliancy, have made the Philadelphia lawyer a synonym for all that is thorough in the legal profession. Only recently, a number of his most distinguished associates bore testimony to Mr. Sulzberger's commanding abilities and to his eminent fitness to occupy a seat on the Bench—a position in connection with which his name has been more than once mentioned, but which he has never sought. It is not unlikely, however, that he will soon be persuaded to accept of judicial office.

In Jewish affairs, the distinction Mr. Sulzberger has attained might be placed side by side with his remarkable success at the Bar. When still a young man, he assisted Rev. Mr. Leeser as a contributor to that excellent monthly publication, *The Occident and American Jewish Advocate.* His articles were of such value that

they attracted general notice, and his translation of a large part of G. B. De Rossi's "Dictionary of Hebrew Authors" was a work of substantial importance and of permanent interest. On the death of Mr. Leeser, on February 1st, 1868, Mr. Sulzberger, in compliance with the expressed wish of his learned friend, continued the publication of *The Occident*—he being also an executor of Mr. Leeser's estate, and, as such, associated with William B. Hackenburg and Hezekiah W. Arnold. For a year (March, 1868–March, 1869) he edited *The Occident*, and was ably supported by Dr. Morais and other distinguished scholars. The demands upon his time had then so increased, however, that he felt compelled to relinquish its publication in 1869.

When the Jewish Hospital Association was instituted in 1865, Mr. Sulzberger was elected its first Secretary, and has since served continuously on its Board of Directors, being recently chosen an Honorary Director. On the organization of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in 1875, he became its President, filling that office until 1878, and again from 1885 to 1890. His labors in behalf of that Association added to his prominence, insured it a large membership and gave it permanence. Mr. Sulzberger's efforts have also been felt in other directions. He took an active part in the establishment of the Jewish Publication Society of America, in 1888, and while he declined the presidency of that institution, he accepted the Chairmanship of its Committee on Publication, and in this position has rendered invaluable services. He is one of the two Trustees from this city of the Baron Maurice de Hirsch Trust in the United States.

Many other institutions have, at different times, received the benefit of his counsel and earnest endeavors. Historical, scientific, and other learned societies have warmly welcomed Mr. Sulzberger as a member. His donations to worthy objects have been large and frequent, as his interest in current questions has been unflagging. Bold and fearless in his utterances, he has always advocated the cause of his brethren, and has proved a valiant defender. Gifted with an extraordinary insight and with a rare flow of speech, he has been selected as a lecturer and as an orator on numerous public occasions. He delivered the oration at a memorial service in honor of the late President of the United States, James Abram Garfield, in Rodeph Shalom Synagogue, September 26th, 1881; also at the

celebration, in this city, of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Sir Moses Montefiore, in the same Synagogue, October 26th, 1884; and at the Semi-centennial Anniversary of the First Hebrew Sunday School in America, at the Academy of Music, in this city, March 3d, 1888. He has lectured before societies in this and other cities; he has written for newspapers and magazines; he has been and is most active in other ways—serviceable and praiseworthy. In politics, he has always been identified with the Republican Party, but has never accepted of office. He was tendered the position of United States Minister to Turkey during President Benjamin Harrison's administration, but declined that honor.

Mr. Sulzberger's library is a treasure. Numbering in all about ten thousand volumes—distributed among works on law, religion, history, literature, philosophy, philology, fiction, travels, miscellany, etc., etc.,—it possesses an unique interest. Almost every leading branch of study is represented in an extensive and admirably arranged apartment. The constant addition of books, rare manuscripts, and curious relics renders this library still more notable, among the largest and most select private libraries in the land.

The reader has now obtained a portraiture, however faint, of a man whose advance has been striking, whose name has spread far and wide, and whose sympathies are bound up with the community of Philadelphia and with Philadelphia Israelites. His labors have been many-sided; they have tended to raise him in the esteem of his fellows, and have set aloft the name of the Jew.

David Teller, President of the Congregation Rodeph Shalom, and for many years a prominent Jewish citizen, was born at Kirchheim, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, in February, 1824. In 1842 he left his native land and came to America, settling in Wilmington, North Carolina, and in the following year entering into partnership with his brother, Solomon Teller, in the dry goods business. There he continued until 1856, when he sold out his interest in the business and removed to Philadelphia. Here he and his brothers, Solomon and Raphael, established themselves as manufacturers and importers of leaf tobacco—an enterprise which yielded them profitable results. In 1891 Mr. Teller retired from active business.

Soon after his arrival in this city Mr. Teller exhibited a marked interest in communal work. He identified himself with the Rodeph

Shalom Congregation, was elected to its School Board in 1859, and, soon after, to its Board of Directors, becoming successively Vice-President and President; being unanimously elected to the latter office in April, 1879. Under his *régime*, the Congregation has seen prosperity and advancement.

Mr. Teller was one of the charter members of the Mercantile Club, and served as its Vice-President for several years. He was among the incorporators of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities. He took part in the organization of the Mutual Benefit Company of Pennsylvania, in 1870; becoming subsequently its Vice-President, and afterwards its President, and continuing as such until 1892, when he declined a re-election. For a long period he has been President of the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association, which has an extensive piece of ground in Frankford—a suburb of this city.

Mr. Teller is also a member of the Merchants' Fund, Jewish Hospital Association, Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, and other societies, among them the Philadelphia Branch of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association, of which he is a Vice-President. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since his twenty-first year, and held various positions therein while residing in Wilmington, North Carolina. He is now a life member of Shekinah Lodge, Number 246, A. Y. M.=Mr. Teller was united in marriage, in 1853, to Rebecca Hackenburg, daughter of the late Judah L. Hackenburg. Their sons and daughters are well known in the community.

David Teller has justly earned the regard of the Jewish public; for his endeavors have been freely devoted to the furtherance of worthy objects, and to the advancement of the status of his fellow-believers.

Benjamin Franklin Teller, son of Raphael and Louisa (*née* Mayer) Teller, was born in Philadelphia, July 22d, 1853. He attended public schools, and graduated from the Boys' Central High School in February, 1871, receiving there the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1876 that of Master of Arts from the same institution. He frequented the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and profited by the lectures delivered there. In October, 1871, he entered as clerk in the Conveyancing and Real Estate office of W. Frederick Snyder, remaining there until January

1st, 1876. He then opened an office on the second floor of the north-east corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, being located there from January until April, 1876. In the latter month he took quarters with Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., on the second floor of the north-east corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets.

Mr. Teller's beginning was humble indeed, but in the lapse of three years his business increased beyond the capacities of his small office; so that in April, 1879, he and Mr. Sulzberger secured large rooms on the second floor of the north-east corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets (Hart's Buildings). Pluck, energy, and perseverance had brought their reward, and Mr. Teller's business increased to such extraordinary proportions that, notwithstanding enlarged accommodations, the firm—then consisting of Benjamin F. and Joseph Raphael Teller (the latter having been admitted to partnership in February, 1884)—found it necessary to secure additional room, and removed to the second floor of the north-west corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets in March, 1888. There they possessed almost every facility for the conduct of their Conveyancing, and more particularly Real Estate, business, which, however, continued to grow still larger, requiring in May, 1891, another removal—this time to the capacious second floor of the *Public Ledger* Building at the south-west corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, which they have since occupied, except during an interval occasioned by a fire in December, 1892.=Oscar Benjamin Teller, a well-known attorney, has his office in the same quarters.

Benjamin F. Teller & Brother now direct a Real Estate business, by far, the largest ever known in the history of Philadelphia, and vieing with the most extensive houses of the same kind in the United States. In this connection a statement may be of interest. In 1876 the senior member of the firm employed two clerks, conducted negotiations for the rental or sale of less than one hundred houses, and handled cash amounting in all to less than two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000). In 1893 the firm had in its employ over fifty inside and outside clerks, had for rental or sale six thousand houses in Philadelphia and suburbs, and handled cash amounting to upwards of three million dollars ($3,000,000).

The Messrs. Teller are attorneys-in-fact for numerous persons in the purchase of real estate and mortgages. They are members or contributors to secular and Jewish institutions, and have, at

various times, been solicitors for a large number of Building Associations. They were organizers and managers of the once-existing Real Estate Exchange. Notwithstanding the increasing volume of their business, the senior member, Benjamin F. Teller, has become one of the most untiring laborers in the community of his fellow-religionists. A simple mention of the functions he discharges in Jewish institutions will suffice to demonstrate his exceptional usefulness. Since April, 1884, Mr. Teller has been Treasurer of the Congregation Rodeph Shalom of which he had previously (since April, 1882) been a Director. For the past fifteen years he has been Secretary of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum. Since October, 1877, he has occupied a similar position in the Hebrew Charity Ball Association. In January, 1891, he was elected Treasurer of the Jewish Maternity Association. On the organization of the *Jewish Exponent* Publishing Company, in April, 1887, he was elected its President. He is a member of the Mercantile Club, and has served as its Treasurer continuously since December, 1876.

All these positions, and others are filled by Benjamin F. Teller with scrupulous fidelity and uncommon ability. His career—and he is still a young man—has been as remarkable as his labors are constant. On the one hand he has been the gainer, and on the other the community of his brethren has greatly benefited by his unremitting services.

Edward Henry Weil, younger son of Henry Isaac and Matilda (*née* Marks) Weil, was born in Philadelphia, November 12th, 1836. His parents were in humble circumstances, but Edward was, nevertheless, afforded a thorough education at public schools and at the Boys' Central High School, from which he graduated, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and afterwards that of Master of Arts. He obtained his instruction in the Hebrew language from the Rev. Dr. S. Morais. He became a Hebrew teacher for awhile, and in that capacity served in the School of the Hebrew Education Society. Evincing a taste for the study of law, he entered the office of Honorable Henry Myer Phillips, an attorney of wide reputation, and also attended lectures at the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. After completing his course, he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1857.

Mr. Weil soon built up a large clientage, and his legal knowledge and forensic ability early brought him to the front among members of the profession. His practice has not been confined to this city or State, but he has argued difficult questions, involving matters of international dispute, before United States Courts, at Washington, D. C. He enjoys prominence at the Bar, and is often consulted as an authority on intricate technical questions.

In Jewish affairs, Mr. Weil also evinced a lively interest. He has for many years been a member and, at different times, Secretary and Solicitor of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, of which his brother-in-law, Dr. Morais, is the esteemed Minister. His main work, however, was performed in connection with the establishment of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities, of this city. It had long been felt that a union of various smaller Charities would be productive of better results than by scattered and, therefore, unsystematic methods of granting relief to the poor. The subject had been agitated for some years; but Mr. Weil was the first to initiate practical steps early in 1869, having in view the desired end. A meeting was held at his office, and the plan for the union of the different societies was prepared by him, and not only effectually served the intended purpose, but was the system after which many essential features of general charity organizations were copied, both here and in other sections of the country. In recognition of his labors, Mr. Weil was tendered the presidency of the new Society of the United Hebrew Charities, which, however, he declined, but served as its Counsellor for quite a number of years, and as such rendered conspicuous services.

Mr. Weil has also shown his interest in the work of other institutions, among them the Jewish Hospital, the Jewish Foster Home, and the Society for Organizing Charity, of which latter he was a Director. The law relating to Wayfarers' Lodges, as passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was devised by him, and the beneficial effects of these Lodges have been experienced time and again, as the poor are thereby taught self-dependence, while being given relief. Mr. Weil has had much to do with charity work in his own ward, serving as Chairman of the Relief Committee. Some years since, he was elected a Trustee of Jefferson Medical College, and now occupies the position of Treasurer of that celebrated institution. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society. On the organization

of the Geographical Club in 1891, Mr. Weil was selected as its first Vice-President—an office he filled for some time—evidencing his desire to advance scientific work. He has been further honored by election to other positions. As a public speaker, he has frequently been called to address large assemblages, and his subject-matter has demonstrated his broad acquaintance with topics of a varying character.

In September, 1866, Mr. Weil married Isabel R. Lyons, a daughter of the late Jacob C. and Louisa (*née* Hart) Lyons, formerly of Columbia, South Carolina. Of their five children, four are living. The oldest, Gertrude, is a promising art student. The second, Matilda, has developed knowledge and thought in her treatment of questions in the world of literature. The third, Arthur Edward, is a student at the University of Pennsylvania, and, by his proficiency in classics, has won several prizes. The youngest child, Ethel, attends school.

Mrs. Weil is Treasurer of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society. She partakes of her husband's literary tastes, which have so contributed to his position in the general community, and which have left an impress upon their children.

Abraham Simon Wolf occupied a conspicuous place in the Jewish community of Philadelphia. He was born at Charlottesville, Virginia, September 15th, 1809. His mercantile career opened as a clerk in the employ of Mayer Arnold, at Kutztown, Pennsylvania. He subsequently started business in a country store in Meyerstown, in the same State. He worked on, meeting with success, and in 1838 took up his residence in Philadelphia, entering as a partner in the wholesale dry goods firm of Arnold, Cauffman & Wolf, afterwards known as Cauffman & Wolf. When this house dissolved, Mr. Wolf engaged in the clothing business, his firm being called Abraham S. Wolf & Company. Later on, Simon W. Arnold became a partner; the house being called Wolf, Arnold & Company.

After awhile Mr. Wolf quitted trade, and interested himself in coal lands and in other speculations. He was elected President of the Locust Gap Coal Company, and filled that office until the Company was absorbed by the Reading Railroad. He also served as a Director of the Consolidation Bank, of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and as Vice-President of the Northern Savings Fund, Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Thus in general affairs, Mr. Wolf's interest was manifested. But not because of that interest would he lay claim to particular notice. In the circles of his coreligionists, he performed those labors which have contributed to place his name on the roll of honor. An early member of the Hebrew Charity Association, he served as a Vice-President during a period when its annual dinners were leading events. He was among the first Directors, and served as President of the Hebrew Education Society from 1854 to 1862; and of the United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel Society, when that was merged in the present Society of the United Hebrew Charities, and he was a charter-member and manager of the latter. He was among the founders, and the energetic President of the Jewish Hospital Association from 1871 to 1878. He was besides connected with other societies and corporations, among them the first Jewish Publication Society in America—evincing in all a steadiness of purpose, and untiring exertions in behalf of their objects.

In the Congregation Mickvéh Israel Mr. Wolf's counsel was sought, and he proved an earnest member and an active Trustee of that religious organization, which he also served as Treasurer, succeeding Hyman Gratz in 1856–1861. His work was not confined to a few institutions, but he sought in every way to promote the welfare of his coreligionists, and to that end, he gave his means, his time, and his strength.

Mr. Wolf early joined the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of Shekinah Lodge, Number 246, A. Y. M. In later years, he was also affiliated with the Independent Order Bené Berith. In 1860, he was united in marriage to Miriam H. Polock, a daughter of the venerable Hyman Polock, of this city.

Abraham S. Wolf died at Orkney Springs, West Virginia, on August 2d, 1880. His remains were brought to this city for interment, and his obsequies were attended by men of note with whom he had associated, and who valued his friendship as the community respected him for his services.

GENERAL MENTION.

The roll of workers is not exhausted. Indeed, there are many additional names that might readily be selected. It is impossible to mention more than a few within the limits of the present work.

We must not, however, pass by without some allusion to such names as David Sulzberger, the untiring Secretary of the Hebrew Education Society, whose labors in its interests have identified his name with its history, and with Jewish educational progress in Philadelphia; Mrs. Ester Amram, the earnest and whole-souled President of the Jewish Maternity Association; Mrs. S. Belle Cohn, the efficient Secretary of the same institution; Mrs. Miriam H. Wolf, the faithful and energetic President of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society; Raphael Brunswick, a former President of the 'Adath Jeshurun Congregation, until recently a manager of the United Hebrew Charities, officer in Jewish Secret Orders, etc.; Charles Joseph Cohen, a merchant and a gentleman of broad culture, who has been President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Philadelphia, and a manager of other institutions; Jacob Singer, President of District Grand Lodge, Number 3, of the Independent Order Bené Berith, who has infused fresh energy into the Order; his efficient associates, Charles Hoffman, Vice-President; Marcus K. Cohen, Secretary; Michael C. Hirsch, Treasurer, and formerly President of the Congregation Kenéseth Israel, etc.; and Samuel Weil, a veteran in Bené Berith and other Orders; M. S. Meyerhoff, who has also attained rank in Jewish Secret Orders; Joseph Rosenbaum, an active worker in Charities some years since, and still a generous contributor to many; Solomon Teller, President of the once-existing United Hebrew Relief Association, and formerly a Vice-President of the United Hebrew Charities; Jacob Miller, Vice-President of the Association of Jewish Immigrants, and President of the Rappaport Benevolent Association; Isaac Bedichimer, prominent in the Masonic Order; August B. Loeb, the able Treasurer of the Jewish Hospital Association; Herman Jonas, its Corresponding Secretary, and President of the Mercantile Club; Marcus Katz, the capable Vice-President of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, an earnest and a valuable worker, whose charity labors, however, are not limited to that institution; Solomon Blumenthal, an active Vice-President of the Jewish Publication Society of America; Dr. Charles D. Spivak, Dr. Ludwig Loeb, Bernard Harris, and George Goward, who have labored with enthusiasm to uplift their lowly brethren; Samuel Sternberger, Solomon Miller, William, Ferdinand, and Emanuel Marks, Herman B. Blumenthal, Henry M. Reis, Simon

and Morris Pfaelzer, Max, Simon, and Morris Liveright, members of the firm of Hirsh & Brother, Gimbel Brothers, Henry S. and Joseph Louchheim, Aaron and Moses H. Lichten, Isaac, Gabriel, and Ralph Blum—all well-known merchants; Levi Mayer, who has been for years very active in Congregational and Society affairs; Elias and Abraham Wolf, Marx B. Loeb, Simon Loeb, Meyer Frank, Samuel Hecht, Simon I. Kohn, Isaac Saller, Isaac Rosskam, Joseph Loeb, Isaiah B. Langstadter, Jacob J. Rice, Alfred M. Klein, Ephraim Lederer, Louis Wolf, Alfred Curtin Hirsh, Max Herzberg, Walter S. Gans, Mrs. Adolph Rosenbaum, Mrs. Benjamin Strauss, Mrs. Fanny Binswanger Hoffman, Miss Rosena Fels, Mrs. Morris Pfaelzer, Mrs. H. S. Frank, Mrs. Charles Kaufman, Mrs. Bernard Selig, Mrs. S. Kind, Mrs. Isabella H. Rosenbach, Mrs. Clara Hahn, Miss Minnie Mayer, and Miss Diana Hirschler—all workers in Congregations, Charity, and Educational Societies.

Among those now deceased, whose labors are worthy of more than cursory mention, were: Gratz Etting, Zadok A. Davis, David Solomon, Marcus Cauffman, Lyon J. Levy, Joseph S. Cohen, Abraham Luria Hart, David Samuel, Eliezer L. Moss, Abraham Finzi, Moses Nathans, Lazarus J. Leberman, Elias P. Levy, Jules A. Ephraim, Morris Rosenbach, David H. Solis (Senior), Alexander Hexter, Bernard Abeles, Samuel Nathan, Moses Lazarus—long Assistant Secretary of the United Hebrew Charities; Daniel Gans, whose munificent bequests to Jewish Societies have proved of great assistance to the cause; Henry Friedberger, a merchant of old standing, an earnest communal worker, and widely known for his charitable and sympathetic impulses; Mrs. Hannah Florance, Mrs. William Florance, Mrs. David Samuel, Miss Louisa Gratz, Mrs. Hannah Emanuel, Mrs. Rebecca Hart (wife of Phineas Hart), Simon Silberman, Isaac Kohn, Herman Heller, Jacob Kauffman, Benjamin Salinger—long Secretary of Kenéseth Israel Congregation; and last, but, by no means least, David Hoffman, whose death at a very early age, on August 23d, 1892, caused deep regret. Mr. Hoffman was an exceptional young man, whose efforts in the interests of Jewish education, and for the promotion of the study of Hebrew history and literature were deservedly appreciated, and whose qualities won him the regard of his coreligionists.

II.

IN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND JOURNALISM.

In literature and science, Philadelphia Israelites can present quite an array of persons of local, and even of national, celebrity. The subjoined sketches are designed as an illustration. As will be noticed, they treat of men and women—all from the laity—who, as natives, or at any time residents of this city, have contributed to its importance as an intellectual centre, by their published works, their writings for the press, or their achievements in specific lines of professional activity. In this department, journalists and miscellaneous writers are also included.

Leon Solis Cohen, a son of Myer and Judith (*née* Solis) Cohen, of Philadelphia, was of a family whose members have won deserved respect for their mental attainments, deep religiousness, and unwavering attachment to the principles and observances of Judaism. Mr. Cohen was born in this city, October 16th, 1840. Possessed of a bright mind, a kindliness of nature, and keen sympathies, he soon attracted a host of friends. His love of literature incited him to study, and subsequently to original productions. In early years he assumed a prominent station in the Philadelphia Literary Institute, and in other literary societies, for which he wrote largely.

A loyal patriot, on the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Cohen shouldered a gun, and proceeded to a place among the defenders of his country. He served continuously in the Army until immediately before the Battle of Gettysburg, when an injury received rendered him unfit for military service. During a residence in Memphis, Tennessee, he wrote a number of stories, based upon Rabbinical legends, and other compositions of a humorous character, bearing on incidents in literature and folk-lore.

Mr. Cohen's *nom de plume* was "Lemon S. Cream," but he was also known by that of "Sh'muel,"—most of his Jewish stories being written over that pseudonym. In New Orleans, where he was located for awhile, he contributed to the columns of some of its newspapers. He attended a whole series of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, with a view towards practising medicine; but soon removing to New York, he married there and engaged in business. He became an adept in amateur photography, and a series of views of "The Rebel Capital and its Environs," taken by him and Cornelius Levy, of Philadelphia, after the Civil War, possessed much interest, and were readily sold.

Mr. Cohen studied sciences, and applied his knowledge in useful ways. But an incurable disease was fast sapping his existence. It could not, however, alter the tenderness of his nature, and his solicitude for others, his warmth of feeling, and his mental clearness continued until the last. His soul was too soon called to its heavenly rest, on September 19th, 1884; but he left behind the remembrance of deeds of sacrifice, of noble qualities, and a "good name," which "is better than precious ointment."

Some of the poems of Leon Solis Cohen have been republished, and it were well if all the writings of that gifted young man were collected and issued together, as a tribute to his worth and his attainments.

David Solis Cohen, third son of Myer and Judith (*née* Solis) Cohen, was born in Philadelphia, October 15th, 1850. His early instruction did not differ from that given to most boys. His natural talents developed remarkably, and to his thorough methods of study were added elocutionary powers, which subsequently proved of advantage to their possessor and of benefit to many others. Mr. Cohen commenced his career, as a proof-reader on the *Public Ledger*, when that journal was published at Third and Chestnut Streets. This was the first step in his career of honor and of value. He became a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines, and as "Daisy Shortcut"—his *nom de plume*—his reputation was extended. For a considerable period he conducted a humorous department of the *Sunday Dispatch*, which became a feature of that leading Sunday newspaper.

To many a worthy cause he lent his services as a reader, a

speaker, or as an impersonator of characters in plays given by amateurs. Not a few persons will remember Mr. Cohen's successful and brilliant efforts as an interpreter of the main role in comedies and farces produced at the Amateur Drawing Room to assist work in connection with the Centennial Exhibition. His rare gifts as a comedian were the means of delight to numerous auditors. His efforts, however, were exerted as well in other directions. For five years he was President of the Irving Literary Association, to which he rendered excellent service. He became identified with the Hebrew Association—another literary body—at whose meetings he frequently spoke. He was among those who took the initiative in forming the Young Men's Hebrew Association—an outgrowth of the Hebrew Association—and he served on its first Board of Officers as Corresponding Secretary. Mr. Cohen continued to display an earnest interest in literary, educational, and congregational institutions in this city, until his removal to Portland, Oregon, where he has resided since 1878. He is still occasionally heard when, on his annual visits to this city, he is invited to address public assemblies.

To literature Mr. Cohen has contributed valuable material of a varied character. As a book writer he is best known by "Our Show," of which he and Harry B. Sommer are the authors, and which, as a work of humor, illustrative of the Centennial, met with a large sale, and afforded rare amusement. "Doves and Pigeons" is the title of a comedy that has emanated from his pen. Two of his plays have been put on the stage.

In Portland Mr. Cohen soon became a representative merchant and citizen. He is senior member of the firm of Cohen, Davis & Company, wholesale dealers in and extensive importers of toys and notions, and a leading house. Business cares have not been allowed to engross his time. In fact, his labors in various spheres of commercial, intellectual, political, social, and religious work have proven his untiring activity. His services are in constant demand, and, as an orator, several of his brilliant efforts have been given wide publicity; specially his masterly oration delivered on the occasion of the hundredth birthday of the venerated Sir Moses Montefiore.

Mr. Cohen has risen to an eminence in Portland, and far beyond its limits, attained by few men. Of the numerous offices filled by him, the following may be mentioned: Member of the

Oregon Board of Immigration; Portland Board of Charities and Correction; Director of the Chamber of Commerce; Portland Trust Company; Grand Master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, for Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia; a Royal Arch Mason; Grand President of District Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Bené Berith in the territory comprising Pacific Coast States; President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Portland; and a Police Commissioner of Portland, to which position he was elected on the Independent ticket, by an overwhelming majority. In 1892 Mr. Cohen was nominated for Mayor of the combined cities of Portland and East Portland—for whose consolidation he had labored effectively—but he declined the honor. He has recently been prominently mentioned as Democratic nominee for Senator of the United States from Oregon, and the election of such a man to such an office would undoubtedly be hailed with satisfaction by every Israelite in the United States.=On April 4th, 1894, Mr. Cohen was married to Miss Bertha Kahn, of Portland.

Mr. Cohen's praise is best spoken by his own record. It is one of rare achievement for a young man who is, to quote another, "the leading and most popular Jew in the great Northwest;" and to which remark we may add—a Jew, unyielding in his adherence to the religion of his forefathers, and of whom the House of Israel has just cause to be proud.

Mary M. Cohen is justly ranked with the most energetic Hebrew women writers of the United States. In her childhood she evidenced a bright and promising intellect, and her adaptability to literary pursuits has been manifest for years. Under the refining influences of such a home as she enjoyed, her thought was framed, and her religious sentiments likewise developed. Miss Cohen is the second daughter of Mr. Henry and Mrs. Matilda (*née* Samuel) Cohen. She was born in Philadelphia, February 26th, 1854. Her father and mother were pre-eminent in intellectual circles, and their daughter, Mary—as, indeed, all their children,—received an education becoming a child of cultured parents. At private schools and under tutors, she acquired a knowledge of elementary and of higher branches, besides that of several languages, music, and other arts. Her fondness for literature was seen already at the age of thirteen years, when she composed short stories. Her first attempt,

however, of a more encouraging character was that entitled "Religion Tends to Cheerfulness," which was published in the columns of the *Jewish Index*, a weekly paper then issued in this city. This was her formal introduction to the public, and it must have served as an impetus to subsequent efforts; for, from that period, her pen has been most active.

Under her own name, and that of "Coralie," Miss Cohen has contributed an extraordinarily large quota of articles, essays, poems, and miscellaneous writings to the secular and the Jewish press, and to magazines and periodicals of high merit. Her work has been marked not only by a care and study, but by an insight into subjects of a varied character; demonstrating the comprehensiveness of her intellect, and her methods of studious research, joined to a sympathy with the subjects handled; thus rendering their discussion by her all the more interesting and of a character appealing to literary circles. It is not within the compass of these few lines to quote from Miss Cohen's productions; nor even to set in array the very numerous examples of her brilliant pen. She has indited sketches of celebrated men and women for publications; she has handled general literature in prose and in poetry, and questions belonging to the sphere of Judaism with equal ability; she has contributed articles on the status and important roles assumed by Hebrews and Hebrew women, besides stories and reviews to Jewish, secular, and Christian religious journals of this and other cities. Among these writings, are "Orthodox and Reform Jews;" "The Synagogue and the Jewess;" a poem in honor of Sir Moses Montefiore; "The Influence of Faith;" "Hebrew Women;" "Jewish Working Girls;" studies of Robert Browning's poems, among them "Rabbi Ben Ezra," "Saul," and "Jochanan Ha Kadosh" (the Holy); "Miss Hattie;" "A Book That Has Helped Me," being a review of "The Story of Avis," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; and a paper on Emma Lazarus's writings. At the Hebrew Women's Congress, held in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exhibition, in 1893, Miss Cohen read her paper on "The Influence of the Jewish Religion on the Home;" and another, on "What Judaism has done for the Theological Emancipation of Women," before the Unitarian Congress in Chicago during the same Exhibition. She has also edited "The Diary and Letters of Louisa B. Hart," together with a memoir of Miss Hart.

Miss Cohen has been conspicuous in literary organizations, among them the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Women's New Century Club, and the Browning Society—a large and important institution, composed of men and women of culture and thought, and of which Society she is president. Before these, as well as before the Philadelphia and the American Social Science Associations, she has read papers on such topics as "Hebrew Charities;" "Personality as a Moving Power;" "The Balance of Power Between Industrial and Intellectual Work;" and "Interdependence of the Poetic and Critical Faculties." The simple mention of titles is an evidence of the breadth of Miss Cohen's mental powers, and her grasp of leading questions of our times.

To Jewish affairs, Miss Cohen has also lent her time and her talents. The Hebrew Sunday School was fortunate in having her services; first, as an instructor in its Northern branch, and subsequently as Superintendent of its Southern Sunday School. The Young Women's Union and other charitable, educational, and social institutions have had her hearty co-operation in their work, and the benefit of her knowledge and ripe experience. She was a member of the first Executive Committee, and afterwards Corresponding Secretary of the present Jewish Publication Society of America. She is a member of the Committee on Religion of the National Council of Jewish Women. Her accomplishments in varied spheres are not due solely to continuous reading, but she has gathered in stores of useful information from observation in travels through European countries and the United States.

Thoughtful and scholarly as a writer, attractive as a conversationalist, sympathetic in her nature, possessed of strongly-marked religious sentiments, unwavering in her attachment to historical Judaism, Miss Cohen rightly deserves a place among representative Jewesses of our age. She has honored Israel by signalizing the exalted mission of her people in the sight of their neighbors.

Emanuel Cohen, lawyer and scholar, was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, May 11th, 1855. In schools and finally at Williams College (Massachusetts) he obtained instruction, and soon evidenced the possession of extraordinary talents. His taste for literature developed early, and his fondness for historical and scientific research brought forth excellent results, as shown in his writings and in his

public lectures. A prize essay on the principles of sociology, written by Mr. Cohen for the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Philadelphia, strengthened the impression as to his peculiar adaptability to literary pursuits. He, however, selected the law as his profession, and coming to this city, entered the office of Honorable Frederick Carroll Brewster, a distinguished practitioner. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1878, and became a partner of Samuel Morais Hyneman, in the law firm of Hyneman & Cohen. In 1886, he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, to become associated with Messrs. Kitchel and Shaw, in the law firm of Kitchel, Cohen & Shaw—now one of the leading partnerships of this character in the Northwest.

Mr. Cohen's forensic ability has been signally marked since his residence in Minneapolis; his knowledge of American history, Constitution and State laws; his able utterance, and his success in pleading before Court are elements that have combined to give him a well-merited prominence, and augur for him a brilliant future.

On December 15th, 1886, Mr. Cohen was united in marriage to Miss Nina Morais, of Philadelphia.

NINA MORAIS COHEN, wife of Emanuel Cohen, is the oldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Sabato, and Clara Esther (*née* Weil) Morais, of Philadelphia. She was born in this city, December 6th, 1855. Her education was systematic and thorough—at public and private schools, and at the Girls' Normal School, where she attained proficiency, and completed her tuition. From her early years, she was a constant reader of the literature of the day and of ancient and modern writers. Her progress in various branches, notably in composition and geometry, rendered her services valuable as a teacher in schools and at homes. Notwithstanding numerous domestic duties occasioned by the early death of her beloved mother, she found leisure for literary work, and contributed articles on Jewish and general subjects to secular and Jewish journals and magazines, either as a correspondent or as a special writer. An essay entitled "Circumstances as a Factor" won her a prize from the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Philadelphia. Her two articles, which attracted most notice, and received wide attention were: "The Limitations of Sex," in which she favored, from different points of view, the placing of women on a similar political plane

with men; and "Jewish Ostracism in America," a thoughtful article prompted by a series of events regrettable amid enlightened influences. Both of these were published in the *North American Review*. On school questions she has also written, besides having given translations from the Italian of poetical effusions of some of the masters.

Since her removal to Minneapolis, in December, 1886, Mrs. Cohen has been a member of a literary coterie, composed of cultured ladies, before whom she has read papers on scholarly questions. Prior to her marriage, she appeared at times in public as an elocutionist, and her recitations and readings in verse and prose evidenced the possession of natural gifts, and a cultivated mind, which led to favorable comment from critics, and to repeated evidences of satisfaction from the discriminating and the thoughtful.

Mrs. Cohen is Vice-President for Minnesota of the National Council of Jewish Women, organized in Chicago, during September, 1893.

Felix N. Gerson, writer, poet, and journalist, was born in Philadelphia, October 18th, 1862. He attended public schools and the Boys' Central High School, after which he spent some time in the study of civil engineering. From 1880 until 1890 he was in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, at the Port Richmond Coal Terminal. In that Company he received rapid promotion, and finally became Department Chief Clerk. During the railroad strikes in Philadelphia and New York in 1887, he was assigned to the coal docks of New York harbor, and his skill, energy, and promptness of action had much to do with quelling the strike and restoring business to its normal condition.

Mr. Gerson, who had previously been a writer and correspondent for different journals, accepted in December, 1890, the post of Managing Editor of the Chicago Edition of the *American Israelite*, of Cincinnati. He returned to Philadelphia during the summer of 1891, and has, since that period, been Manager of the *Jewish Exponent* of this city—a position he has filled successfully, and with credit to himself. Mr. Gerson has for some years been known as a writer of prose and verse for different publications. As a critic, his work has been shown in Freund's *Music and Drama*, and in the *American Musician*, both of which New York Weeklies he has represented in this city. "Some Verses" is the title of a dainty

volume written by him, containing numerous original poems and translations—issued in 1893. This work has received merited compliment from the press, and it is quite a remarkable evidence of the development of the poetic instinct in a man young in years, but ripe in general knowledge and in the utterance of thoughts clothed in the magic garb of winsome and beauteous verse.

On January 28th, 1892, Mr. Gerson was united in marriage to Miss Emily Goldsmith, a daughter of Mr. Abraham Goldsmith, of Philadelphia.

MILTON GOLDSMITH is the oldest son of Abraham and Cecelia (*née* Adler) Goldsmith, of Philadelphia. He was born in this city, May 22d, 1861. After receiving an educational training here he sailed for Europe, and for three years was a student at an Academy in Zurich, Switzerland. He returned to the United States in 1879, and engaged in the wholesale clothing business, successively in this city, in Norfolk (Virginia), and in New York City. In 1888 he became a partner in the same business at Philadelphia, with his father and younger brother, Edwin M. Goldsmith, the firm name being A. Goldsmith & Sons.

Mr. Goldsmith has found leisure for literary work, for which he evinced an inclination in his youth. From his fertile pen, articles and sketches in prose and in verse have emanated. His stories have been read with interest, and their pleasing style and clever elaboration have combined to render the writer popular, and have increased the demand for his compositions. Of these, many represent scenes in Jewish life, in the presentation of which the author discloses a vivid imagination, delicacy of treatment, and pronounced sympathies. His literary reputation has been considerably enhanced by his novel entitled "Rabbi and Priest," issued in 1891 by the Jewish Publication Society of America. Numerous and favorable have been the comments on this work from near and far.

Mr. Goldsmith's talent has been further proven by comic operas, songs, and miscellaneous writings. As a musician, he possesses ability, specially in the knowledge of the piano-forte. He is considerable of a linguist, and withal an earnest student. Mr. Goldsmith has lent his aid to congregational, charitable, and educational institutions among the Jews of Philadelphia, and business cares have not caused him to relax in his efforts in various directions.

MICHAEL HEILPRIN is a name that no chronicler of Jewish history must overlook. True, he was neither a native of Philadelphia nor did he perform those works here which entitled him to a place among the rare scholars and philanthropists of the nineteenth century. Yet this city was the stepping-stone to his future eminence, and one of its respected citizens was the man who recognized in Heilprin that erudition and genius destined to illumine all who were privileged to reap benefit from his stupendous attainments. The following sketch, however inadequate, may convey some information. It was indited by the writer of this work at the time of Mr. Heilprin's death, which occurred at Summit, New Jersey, on May 10th, 1888.

Michael Heilprin was born in Russian Poland, in 1823. His learned father, Rabbi Phineas Mendel Heilprin, who shone among the luminaries in the horizon of Jewish literature, came to the United States, in later years, and resided for a time in this city. He died at Washington, on January 30th, 1863. [See sketch of his career in "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century," pages 126–130]. Michael, his older son, studied deeply, and acquired such a store of learning, that when still young his attainments in many fields were remarkable. He removed to Hungary, and in 1848 took part in the Hungarian Revolution, being an ardent follower of Louis Kossuth, and attached to the literary bureau of his Department of the Interior, in 1849. He preceded his father to this country in 1856, having previously dwelt in exile with Kossuth, after the Hungarian Revolution had failed. The abilities he possessed immediately attracted attention.

Mr. Heilprin resided for some years at Philadelphia, and was a teacher in the School of the Hebrew Education Society. But his brilliant talents forced him to the front, despite exceeding modesty which always characterized him. Mr. Abraham Hart, who was much impressed with Mr. Heilprin, used his influence, and the latter was selected as an Associate Editor of Appleton's "American Cyclopædia."

The publishers soon had cause to congratulate themselves on such an addition to their forces. Mr. Heilprin was, to use the term employed by the publishers themselves in an appreciative sketch, "the walking cyclopædia of the establishment." Every page of the voluminous cyclopædia issued by the Appletons was submitted to his correction before the work was printed; and his knowledge on

subjects pertaining especially to history, geography, orthography, philology, and general literature is said to have been amazing, "extending to the minutest details." Mr. Heilprin contributed many articles to the "American Cyclopædia," and to the "Condensed American Cyclopædia," of which he was also an Associate Editor. Of these, his splendid article on the "Hebrews" is worthy of special note, and his writings on Cyrus, Hungary, Francis Joseph, Kossuth, Media, Poland, and other topics, all treated with thought and deep scholarship, evidenced the acute intellect and remarkable mind that he possessed. He also had charge of the literary reviews of the *Nation*, and was a frequent writer for that representative literary weekly of America.

Mr. Heilprin, as a linguist, won high respect. He spoke with ease twelve languages, and understood most of the languages of modern Europe; and his knowledge of the Hebrew was, of course, extensive and profound. Such a man, indeed, was remarkable, and it is not likely that his superior, if his equal, in scholarship, could be found among his contemporaries in America.

In 1879, Mr. Heilprin issued the first volume of "The Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews;" the second volume being published in 1880. In this work he examines the subject mentioned, from a critical, but very radical, standpoint, and his views seem to be affected by the schools of Wellhausen and Kuenen.

During the Civil War, Mr. Heilprin engaged in a controversy against slavery, and he was outspoken as an Abolitionist, especially in the columns of the *New York Tribune.*

When the Jewish refugees from oppressive Russia arrived at these free shores, Mr. Heilprin at once took part in the labors to relieve their wants, and helped to locate them in different parts of the country. He started a movement to settle these immigrants as farmers in the Western territories. He founded colonies of Jewish immigrants in Dakota, Oregon, Nebraska, Kansas, and in other sections. He always took a profound interest in these colonies, and journeyed to some, personally superintending matters, and trying to uplift his coreligionists by the honorable occupations of farmers and agriculturists. Nor was his concern for the "Alliance" Colony—in the suburbs of Vineland, New Jersey—shown any the less, and for the neighboring colony of "Carmel," founded by him. In fact, since the heavy immigration to this country commenced, he was most

active in providing for the future new-comers, giving his time, his means, and his abilities for the welfare of his unfortunate brethren in Israel; and Jews everywhere were free to acknowledge the important works he had accomplished. Said one of Heilprin's warm friends: "He was a youthful enthusiast and such he continued; he believed in man's ability to self-elevation, and to promote it he gave all the ardor of his youthful enthusiasm." Said another: "His modesty was as great as his scholarship was far-reaching."

Mr. Heilprin's wife, sons, and daughters have shown their intellectual ability, as if a direct result from contact with the husband and father. Of his sons, Louis, born in Hungary, in 1851, is a specialist in matters of history, and has published an "Historical Reference-Book," besides contributing to cyclopædias, etc., etc. He resides at Washington, D. C.=Angelo, another son, is a scientist and paleontologist of renown.=Mr. Heilprin's nephew, Fabian Franklin, of Baltimore, has risen to a high station as a mathematician.

Angelo Heilprin, the scion of a distinguished household, the learned son of a learned father, takes rank with the most industrious and thorough scientists of our age. His lectures, his writings, his explorations, his contributions to the fields of geology and paleontology have marked him out as an authority in an important sphere of literature. Professor Heilprin was born in Sátoralja-Ujhely, Hungary, March 31st, 1853. He was brought to this country by his father when only three years old. In schools at Brooklyn, and then at Yonkers he imbibed first lessons. In his home he learned much, and early displayed an eagerness for knowledge. After serving in a business house his abilities won recognition, so that his father called on him and his elder brother, Louis, to assist their parent in the revision of Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia," of which the father was an Associate Editor. Angelo's successful work here was further shown by several excellent articles contributed by him to the above publication, among them biographies of Professor John Tyndall and Sir Roderick Murchison. His inclination for science had already shown itself; hence, in 1876, he proceeded to London (England), there to study biology under Professor Huxley, geology under Professor Judd, and paleontology under Professor Etheridge. He made such advancement that in 1877 he received

the Forbes Medal. He next went to Paris (France), thence to the University of Geneva (Switzerland), studying mineralogy and geology and attending lectures on paleontology by Professor Carl Vogt, and later at Museums of Florence (Italy), and at the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna (Austria). He then took to travelling in a number of European countries, studying nature and its wonders, and profiting by an education—brilliant in many and complete in several departments.

Mr. Heilprin returned to the United States in June, 1879. In the following January (1880) he was selected as a correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and towards the end of the same year Professor of Invertebrate Paleontology in the same institution—a position he fills with honor at the present time. But his abilities as a scholar and in excutive affairs were to meet with further acknowledgement. On October 2d, 1883, he was chosen to the Board of Curators—composed of four members—of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and only a week after, October 9th, 1883, he was made Curator-in-Charge of the Academy, which office he held continuously until his resignation in April, 1892. He became Professor of Geology in the Wagner Free Institute of Science, Philadelphia, in 1885, and in 1888, Curator of its Museum. His addresses there, as well as his frequent courses of lectures at the Academy mentioned, have drawn large and intelligent audiences, and the Professor's services are much in demand by scientific and literary societies.

Professor Heilprin is President of the Geographical Club, of recent origin (1891); also a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Society of American Naturalists, a Fellow of the American Geological and of the American Geographical Societies, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has conducted explorations in Florida, and made discoveries there of signal importance to the cause of scientific investigation; also in the Bermuda Islands, in Yucatan, and in Mexico. Among his discoveries in the last named, one is of special value, and has tended to disprove previous theories; namely, that the Peak of Orizaba (18,200 feet), and not Popocatapetl, is the terminating point of the North American Continent. This opinion was not at first accepted, but has been verified by later measurements. In his desire to advance the interests of scientific research, Professor Heilprin has

allowed no obstacle to interfere. He ascended the glacier-covered Peak of Ixtaccihuatl, and established its height as 16,960 feet. In June, 1891, he led the expedition of scientists North, in connection with the Arctic expedition in command of Lieutenant R. E. Peary, and in the following year (1892) he commanded the Peary Relief Expedition to Greenland—both being under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Professor Heilprin is an earnest advocate of Arctic exploration, and he has lectured frequently on that topic, giving his views on the status and prospects of research in the ice-bound regions of the North. His services to that cause were recognized by Lieutenant Peary, who named one of the largest glaciers in the world "Heilprin Glacier." It forms the eastern side of Inglefield Gulf, in Northwest Greenland.

We have thus referred to Professor Heilprin as a lecturer and an explorer. Much could be said of him as a prolific writer. Irrespective of his contributions to journals, magazines, and periodicals, he has produced works of decided value—works in which his splendid acquaintance with different departments of science is luminously exhibited. Among these may be mentioned: "Explorations on the West Coast of Florida and in the Okeechobee Wilderness;" "The Bermuda Islands: a Contribution to the Physical History and Zoölogy of the Somers Archipelago;" "Contributions to the Tertiary Geology and Paleontology of the Eastern United States;" "Town Geology; the Lesson of the Philadelphia Rocks;" "The Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals;" "The Geological Evidences of Evolution;" "The Animal Life of our Seashore;" "The Principles of Geology"—being Volume VII of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia," a work now in course of publication; "The Arctic Problem and Narrative of the Peary Relief Expedition." He is at present editor of *Around the World*—a monthly magazine of "tours, travels, and explorations," magnificently illustrated and of superior merit.

Professor Heilprin—who has evinced decided talent also as a painter and a pianist—is still young, active, and persistent in his labors for the advancement of the science with which he is specially identified. His efforts, however, are by no means confined thereto. He is interested in all intellectual movements that tend to broaden human knowledge and add to human achievement; his personal traits, his inherited modesty, and his genial manners have increased the circle

of his friends and admirers, and have rendered his acquirements of still more advantage to a large and interested public.

Leon Hyneman, as a member of the Masonic Order, as a writer on Masonic questions, and as a promoter of the highest interests of Free Masonry, gained a reputation second to that of no Israelite identified with the Fraternity. Mr. Hyneman was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, May 14th, 1808. His father, Elias Hyneman, was a direct descendant of a family of note in Spain during the Middle Ages, whose members, like those of many other families, were compelled to quit that country during the Inquisition, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. They took up a residence in Holland, whither many of the exiles had repaired. There, Elias Hyneman was born; but at a youthful age he came to the United States, and established himself in a country town of Pennsylvania as a keeper of a hotel and store. Subsequent to his marriage he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in a mercantile business.

Of Mr. Hyneman's thirteen children, Leon was the oldest. At school and college the boy exhibited exceptional aptitude for study. The father desired him to enter into business, but he manifested so strong an aversion to trade that, rather than adopt it, he left his home, and for five years travelled through parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York, earning a livelihood by teaching in country schools. In the course of his travels he paid a lengthy visit to the Shaker Colony, at Mount Lebanon, New York. There he met Frederick W. Evans, a prominent leader of the Shakers, which sect he learned to admire because of their altruistic and economic ideas, but which, as a religious body, he could not join.

Mr. Hyneman returned to Philadelphia in 1834, and soon displayed an interest in Free Masonry. In 1838 he became a member of Lafayette Lodge of the Masonic Order in Philadelphia, and in 1840 was elected Master of that Lodge. He was at one time a member of Shekinah Lodge, Number 246, A. Y. M.; also of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Leon Hyneman's fame, however, is based upon his works in the field of Masonic literature. His activity in this direction began in 1852, when he established in Philadelphia a weekly, called the *Masonic Mirror and American Keystone*—an eight-page folio, devoted to the "diffusion of Masonic Intelligence, Literature, the Fine

Arts, etc.'' This paper he edited continuously from 1852 to 1860. Its value as an organ of Masonry was further enhanced by its merit as a literary publication; among its most valued contributors being Mrs. Rebekah Hyneman—a sister-in-law of its editor—who wrote for it sketches, poems, translations, and novels. Mr. Hyneman's conduct of the *Mirror and Keystone* was distinguished by a boldness of expression and an utterance of liberal views. His main efforts were directed towards the complete secularization of the Masonic Order and the promotion of fraternal feelings among all men—rich and poor, and of varying shades of religious belief. He strongly advocated the preservation of a true spirit in the lodge-room, rather than mere pomp and outward display. In his writings he endeavored to prove that the origin of the Masonic Order was due to ''a class desiring to perpetuate the knowledge of the existence of The One God of the Jews, and also that Brotherhood so strongly inculcated in the Laws of Moses.'' He had much to do with framing legislation for the government of Masonic bodies. In 1849 he originated the Order of Druidesses, and wrote its ritual. Mr. Hyneman was identified with the Orders of Odd Fellows and of Druids, becoming Past Grand Patriarch of the former Order. In these also he was a formidable opponent of sectarianism, and proved a valuable member. He is mentioned among managers of the Jewish Publication Society of America, in 1845.

Mr. Hyneman's published works treat chiefly of Masonry. They include "Masonic Library,'' in two volumes; ''World's Masonic Register," containing name, number, location, and time of meeting of every Chapter, Council, and Commandery in the United States; "The Origin of Free Masonry;" "Ancient York and London Grand Lodges;" "Free Masonry in England from 1567 to 1813;'' and ''Fundamental Principles of Science,'' a work in which he maintains that "the labor question concerns both men and women," and wherein he argues that that question will not be solved "until the dual principle is recognized, and woman is accorded her full rights as the equal of man in the enjoyment of all rights and participation in all the interests man possesses.''

Mr. Hyneman was once tendered the Grand Mastership of the ''Rite of Memphis" in the ranks of ''Egyptian Masonry,'' which honor, however, he declined. His acquaintanceship with Masons

included many—prominent in the Order; his kindliness of disposition and engaging address secured for him respect and friendship.

Mr. Hyneman married Sarah Gumpert, who died in 1874, in her sixty-fourth year. Of their eight children, Moses Leon and Alice are well-known writers; Annie married Nathaniel Barnett; and Leona married Jacob Lowengrund, and was for some years (as "Leona Moss") a talented actress.

Leon Hyneman possessed a rare library, containing valuable works on Masonry. He continued active, contributing to different papers until his death, which occurred on March 4th, 1879, in New York City; his remains being interred in Philadelphia.

Rebekah Hyneman, wife of Benjamin Hyneman, was not born within the pale of Judaism. Yet there are few, indeed, among the daughters of Israel, who, by their religious fervor, poetic sentiment, and unfailing love for the cause of their people, can lay better claim to recognition at our hands. Rebekah Gumpert (for such was her maiden name) was the daughter of a Jewish father and a Christian mother. The mother, however, had no decidedly religious leanings, though, perhaps, she was more inclined to her husband's belief. In after years her offspring followed their own inclinations, some remaining Christians, and others adopting the Jewish faith. Of the latter, Rebekah became most devotedly attached to the religion which she had eagerly embraced. She was born in Philadelphia, September 8th, 1812. Modest, unassuming, hesitating, never prone to estimate her qualities of mind and heart, but rather disposed to a lack of self-confidence and to a recognition of her own foibles—such were characteristics of the Rebekah who was to sing the Song of Israel's triumph, and picture its grandeur, its aspirations, in lines of charming prose, in words of flowing rhythm.

There is no possibility within the limits of this sketch, even to refer to the many products of a fruitful pen. Rebekah Hyneman proved a diligent student in her childhood. She eagerly sought books, and from these imbibed varied knowledge. Her mental activity began when still quite young, and continued, notwithstanding trials of a character rending the soul—trials testing faith—yet, above which she rose. Benjamin Hyneman, her husband, in the pursuit of his vocation, left on his travels and was seen no more. Her brave son, Elias Leon Hyneman, who nobly came forward to

serve his country in the hour of its peril, performed a deed of rare self-sacrifice which resulted in his capture by the rebels, and after most cruel treatment in the rebel prison at Andersonville, he died there from sheer starvation. Her other son, Barton Hyneman, suffered long from a disease which finally proved fatal. Grief was again intensified by the death of Mrs. Hyneman's sister, Sarah, wife of Leon Hyneman.

Surely the soul of our poetess was overweighted with sorrow; yet she must have found comfort in still following the work she had long since begun, and her firm belief in the teachings of Holy Writ, and in the mission and promises concerning her people, brought solace to her broken heart. Mrs. Hyneman wrote extensively for the *Masonic Mirror and Keystone;* her contributions, including essays, original stories, scattered poems, and, at times, translations from the works of foreign authors. Among her published writings are "The Leper and Other Poems;" "The Muses;" "Livia;" "Zara," or the unfortunate Jewess of Tangiers; besides numerous poems and prose writings—all of which bear witness to her wealth of imagery and beauty of delineation. Her "Tales for Children," and her descriptions of women of the Holy Scriptures and of the Apocrypha are further testimonies to her zeal and her descriptive powers.

Rebekah Hyneman's love of the Holy Land and of Jerusalem, the City of the Redeemed, is manifest in poems burning with all the ardor of a pious soul. We cannot refrain from quoting a few lines illustrative of the poet, and the sentiments she cherished, as reflected in her lofty utterances about the Land of Promise.

"A glorious thing to be
So near the scenes made holy by our God—
To tread again the paths our fathers trod,
And dream of freedom, Israel, for thee!"

And again, in mourning over the desolation of Jerusalem:—

"Oh, mournful mother! who hast wept
So long o'er thy bright joys departed,
What lonely vigils have been kept
By thee, forlorn and broken-hearted,
With scarce a ray of hope to bless
Thy bosom's aching loneliness.

Bowed down beneath a weight of shame,
Dishonored, stricken and opprest,
The power of thy once queenly name
Became a by-word and a jest.

Dishonored! thou, Jerusalem!
  How can a Hebrew speak that word?
Though fallen is thy diadem,
  Though in thy sacred halls is heard
No longer the consoling prayer,
Which raised our hearts above despair—

Oh! still a sacred thing thou art,
  Cherished above all earthly power—
Dearer to every faithful heart,
  Even in thy most degraded hour,
Than aught to which the fancy clings
In all our earthly wanderings."

On September 10th, 1875, the spirit of Rebekah Hyneman was summoned to the realms of the righteous.

[For an analytical *résumé* of Mrs. Hyneman's career and writings, the reader is referred to an article by Nina Morais Cohen, in "The American Jews' Annual, for 5646, A. M."]

Alfred T. Jones is deserving of special mention in the roll of representative men in the Jewish community. For a period of fully four decades, his labors in the cause of education and charity were unremitting, and there was scarce an effort of any importance but in it he figured prominently. Mr. Jones was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 4th of July, 1822. He saw light on a day dear to all Americans, and was a lineal descendant of a man who had staked his existence for his country in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Jones's mother, Maria Marks, was a daughter of Michael and Johaveth Marks, the latter being a daughter of Moses Isaacks, of Newport, Rhode Island, who served in the struggle for Independence. His father, Andrew A. Jones, who married Maria Marks, was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, born March 11th, 1777. He was educated in England, and came to this country when still young. For nearly twenty years he occupied the position of Assistant Surveyor of the Port of New York, and in 1835, he wrote the work entitled "Jones's Digest," being a particular and detailed account of the duties performed by the various officers belonging to the Custom House departments of the United States. Andrew A. Jones died on January 18th, 1850, in New York City. Thus, on both sides, the family had been in the service of the government.

Alfred T. Jones received instruction in New York City, and when

twenty years of age, took up his residence in Philadelphia, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Subsequently, in 1859, he entered into the printing business with Rudolph Stein, under the firm name of Stein & Jones. On the death of Mr. Stein, the surviving partner associated with him Theodore B. Potsdamer; the firm name being changed to Jones & Potsdamer. These two continued operations for a number of years, and until after the *Jewish Record* was established in 1875.

Mr. Jones, who had been a regular contributor to Jewish newspapers, had long conceived the idea of a weekly here that would represent the community. At that time, Philadelphia Israelites were without an organ, a previous attempt a few years prior to 1875 having proved a failure. It was up-hill work to render any venture of this character successful. Mr. Jones, nothing daunted, obtained the support of a few prominent men among the clergy and laity, and proceeded onward with his work, though often beset with difficulties, sometimes threatening disaster. After being published for a short period at 321 Chestnut Street, the paper was bought by Morwitz & Company, proprietors of the German *Demokrat;* Mr. Marcus K. Cohen became its business manager, and Mr. Jones continued as its editor, then at 614 Chestnut Street. For more than eleven years the paper was published weekly, and contained articles by distinguished writers, among Jews and Gentiles. It finally succumbed to reverses, despite every effort of its editor to overcome them.

Mr. Jones, however, had, long before the establishment of the *Jewish Record*, led a career of usefulness in varied ways. In his early years he displayed an interest in politics, and filled positions in the gift of the Democratic Party then and at later periods. He became affiliated with the Masonic Order when a young man, and was a Past Master of Shekinah Lodge, Number 246, A. Y. M., and its Secretary for more than three decades; also a member and an officer of other branches of the Masonic Order, of the Grand Chapter, and of the Grand Lodge, acting on some occasions as an officer of the latter. He was at one time President of the Hebrew Society for Visitation of Sick and Mutual Assistance, succeeding Honorable Henry M. Phillips; Secretary of the United Hebrew Beneficent Fuel Society; manager of the Hebrew Relief Association; manager of the Hebrew Ball Association; manager of the Hebrew Education Society;

Recording Secretary of the Jewish Publication Society, in 1845; a charter-member of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities; and a member of the Board of Council (or Board of Advisors—composed of gentlemen) of the Jewish Foster Home, when that institution was conducted by ladies.

When the Jewish Hospital Association was organized under the auspices of the Independent Order Bené Berith (Sons of the Covenant), Mr. Jones became its first President, and served five years as such, and eighteen years on its Board of Directors. He was also active in establishing Beth El Emeth (House of the God of Truth) Congregation, in 1857, of which Rev. Isaac Leeser was first Minister, and served as a manager and as President. In Jewish Secret Orders, Mr. Jones took an active part, and was Secretary of numerous lodges, among them District Grand Lodge, Number 3, of the Independent Order Bené Berith, in which Order he was widely known, and to which he rendered conspicuous services. He served as Secretary at all the General Conventions from 1869, and for a full decade and a half thereafter. He was instrumental in bringing about the union of different districts of the Order Késher Shel Barzel (Band of Iron) under a single head. He was first Secretary, and afterwards Vice-President of the Covenant Hall Association. On the organization of the Association of Jewish Immigrants, he was selected as its President, and continued as such until his death, on October 3d, 1888. In that office he rendered most effective service to the community at large. His labors during the period of the Russo-Jewish exodus in 1881–1882, and subsequent to that untoward event; his indefatigable efforts in behalf of the "Alliance" Colony, in the suburbs of Vineland, New Jersey, in which he had the support of Mr. Simon Muhr, and others, including his devoted wife, Mrs. Jessica Jones, and his earnest daughter, Rebecca (Mrs. Charles I. Phillips); his work performed in various other directions—charitable and educational—would require pages to adequately describe.

Suffice that Alfred T. Jones always proved a tireless worker. As a speaker his gifts were remarkable, and evoked the encomium of critics, and of many who were enabled to hear him read the Masonic ritual, or deliver an oration at a public assembly.

Louis Edward Levy occupies the positions of journalist, littérateur, publisher, and man of affairs. He was born in Stenowitz,

Bohemia, October 12th, 1846, but is practically an American, having come to this country with his father at the age of eight years. In Detroit, Michigan, his early studies were pursued. His knowledge of mathematics secured for him a position in the office of the City Surveyor of Detroit. He quitted this occupation to enter the employ of a firm in the manufacture of optical and philosophical instruments, for which work he evidenced a pronounced aptitude, and with which he soon became thoroughly familiarized. In this firm he eventually became a partner. Studies in scientific research, in chemistry, and in microscopy began to occupy his time, and developed his faculties to such an extent that he soon attained note, and was selected with others to perform analytical work in the examination of cases of trichinosis. In 1866 he was employed by the Government in the Meteorological Observatory of the United States Lake Survey Station at Detroit, and afterwards attended scientific lectures at Ann Arbor (Michigan) University. Microscopic photography next engaged his attention, while conducting the business of his firm in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His investigations led to results which were published in 1870, and spread his name here and abroad.

After extensive travel, Mr. Levy settled in Baltimore in 1873, and there continued his labors in photo-chemical engraving (begun in Milwaukee), bringing forth a process which rapidly gained favor and patronage. This process, completed in conjunction with Mr. David Bacharach, Jr., of Baltimore, was given the distinctive name of the "Levytype," and was patented in January, 1875, being the first of its class in this country. Among the earliest works illustrated by this system was Dr. Solomon Deutsch's book on Biblical history. The business grew, and soon extended beyond the confines of Baltimore. In 1877 it was determined to remove it to Philadelphia. Here the business has attained large proportions, and many literary publications and art works have been illustrated by the process of which Mr. Levy is the inventor. In time it has been developed with the progress of the graphic arts, and has steadily held a leading place in the scientific and business world.

Mr. Levy, who at present is the sole conductor of this enterprise, has added to his departments the full equipments of a printing establishment, thus effecting a combination which has contributed to the effectiveness and excellence of his system. Quite a number of notable examples of typography in foreign languages, as well as in

English, have been produced by this house; its published works in the Spanish language having attracted general attention.

In the newspaper world, Mr. Levy has been connected, in different capacities and at different times, with the Detroit *Post;* the *Polytechnic Review;* the *Engineering and Mining Journal;* the *Journal of Fabrics,* New York City; and the *Industrial Review and Textile Reporter,* of this city. For the columns of these and other publications he has written numerous articles on varied topics, manifesting his grasp of technical questions. In 1884, Mr. Levy became associated with others in the publishing of a work of magnitude, called "The Iconographic Encyclopædia of the Arts and Sciences," a task assumed in accordance with an agreement made with F. Brockhaus, the noted Leipsic (Germany) publisher. A company now controls this publication; Mr. Levy managing the affairs. This work, of which a considerable part has appeared, will, when completed, consist of fifteen volumes. Besides translations from the German made by experts, this Encyclopædia, copiously illustrated, is distinguished by original work of American scholars and specialists, among them Mr. Levy, who has in preparation a special volume on "The Graphic Arts." There is now issuing from Mr. Levy's press an illustrated work of unusual interest to Israelites. It is entitled "The Jewish Year, illustrated with Pictures of Old-time Jewish Family Life, Customs, and Observances, reproduced from paintings by Professor Moritz Oppenheim." This work, in portfolio, and embracing some twenty-one pictures, is accompanied by a text written by Mr. Levy, and embellished by numerous interesting illustrations.

For several years, the *Evening Herald* (a daily) and the *Sunday Mercury* (a weekly) were controlled by a company in which Mr. Levy was the chief director. The *Herald* was a Democratic organ; the *Sunday Mercury,* to which Mr. Levy's best energies were devoted, rose to a leading position among illustrated papers—its artistic quality being of a superior character. These papers have since changed hands, and Mr. Levy's time is now engrossed in his business, in literary labors, and in charitable and educational works. He is a most incessant toiler in these fields.

A former director of the Association of Jewish Immigrants, Mr. Levy succeeded the late Mr. Alfred T. Jones as President, and has proved his efficiency and adaptability to practical management in all

the complicated matters brought to his attention. He has long been a director of the Hebrew Education Society, and displays a lively interest in its labors. Other institutions, secular and religious, reckon him as a director or a member, and in this field, he has the active co-operation of Mrs. Levy (*née* Pauline Dalsheimer), of Baltimore. His systematic knowledge, his logical methods, and his industrious ways have united in rendering Mr. Levy an experienced worker in many enterprises, and an eminently valuable member of society.

Moritz Loeb, journalist and man of affairs, was born in Unkstein, Germany, August 12th, 1812. That he had acquired a knowledge of general and of special branches of literature was indisputably proven by his conduct of *Der Morgenstern* ("The Morning Star"), a weekly newspaper, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in the office of which he first learned printing, and which paper, he subsequently edited and controlled for nearly fifty years. Its news, literary, and political importance, specially among the German element, rendered its editor's utterances of much weight. Mr. Loeb had previously been connected with a newspaper in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and after having served there nine years, he purchased a half interest in *Der Morgenstern*, afterwards becoming its sole proprietor. He early manifested an interest in his adopted country. He was an active Whig, and later on an ardent Republican. During the Civil War, he evinced his firm attachment to the party whose cause was that of anti-slavery and of universal freedom to all men.

Mr. Loeb's opinions and energetic labors brought him into active contact with distinguished men at different periods. President Abraham Lincoln tendered him the position of United States Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, which, however, he declined, not caring for political preferments, but simply for the free expression of his views to help on the cause of right. His influence procured the exemption of the Mennonites from military services. In 1885, he sold his paper, and retired from active journalism.

Mr. Loeb wrote considerably for other newspapers, among them the *Deborah*, of Cincinnati, edited by Dr. Isaac M. Wise, to which he contributed serial stories. He was also the author of a number of German plays, and the leading characters, in one of these—written in 1857 for the dedication of Concordia Hall, Philadelphia

—were assumed by a number of Israelites. He was an adept in the Pennsylvania-Dutch dialect.

Moritz Loeb died at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, on December 20th, 1887. His brother, Rev. Dr. Henri Loeb, a distinguished theologian and writer, once Chief Rabbi of Belgium, died in 1891, aged over eighty years.

MYRTILLA EUDORA MITCHELL was born in Philadelphia, March 5th, 1842. She is the oldest daughter of Abraham and Rebecca C. Hart. She received her early training at a private seminary, and exhibited literary tastes when quite young; some of her essays being given publication. At the age of eighteen years she was united in marriage to Mr. Allen Mitchell, of New York City; but they have always resided in Philadelphia. Family cares did not dampen Mrs. Mitchell's literary ardor; but, on the contrary, she became a frequent contributor to newspapers, magazines, and periodicals; wrote prose and verse for special occasions; and has been otherwise active in the same sphere. Her writings are largely of a moral and religious character, and many of these are specially designed for young folks. Her English version of some Psalms, Hymns, and Prayers in the Jewish liturgy has elicited favorable comment. At the dedication of the Synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation Mickvéh Israel, on Seventh Street above Arch Street, in May, 1860, Mrs. Mitchell rendered into English verse, a Hebrew poem, specially composed for that occasion, by its Minister, the Rev. Dr. S. Morais.

Through her father's prominence and her own talent as a writer, Mrs. Mitchell has met celebrated men and women in literature, science, art, politics, and religion. Her pen continues active, and she has rendered notable service by her earnestness and enthusiasm, displayed not only in her writings, but in her interest and active participation in the work of Charity Societies. At different periods, she has been a manager of the Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, the Jewish Foster Home, and the Hebrew Sunday School Society. For nearly twenty years, she has served as Secretary of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society, the oldest Jewish Charity in Philadelphia, and for which her mother had also labored effectively and indefatigably. Mrs. Mitchell is the mother of one daughter, and

three sons, the youngest of whom, Percival Allen Mitchell, is an electrician of ability and inventive talent.

EDWARD MORWITZ, M.D., proprietor of the leading Philadelphia German newspaper, *Die Demokrat*, was born at Dantzic, Prussia, June 11th, 1815. The son of a wealthy merchant, he had many opportunities to pursue a thorough course of instruction. These he embraced to a large degree, and besides acquiring general knowledge took up the study of Semitic languages, Oriental literature, philosophy, theology, and finally medicine, at Dantzic, Berlin, Halle, and Leipsic, graduating in 1840 from the University of Berlin. He at first became assistant physician in the clinic of the Berlin University, and at the same time wrote essays on medical subjects, and a work in two volumes on "The History of Medicine," published in 1848–1849. In 1843, Dr. Morwitz made a tour of parts of Germany, France, and Switzerland, and returning to Prussia, took up his residence in the town of Conitz, where he practised his profession and his specialty in the treatment of nervous and mental disorders. So successful he was at Conitz that he there started and supported a hospital for the poor.

The Doctor's attention to medicine was interrupted by the Revolution of 1848, when he took sides with the party favoring Democracy. His opinions won him friends, but also enemies, and on a certain occasion his carriage was overturned, and the Doctor met with severe injuries, from which, however, he gradually recovered. Soon after, he invented a breech-loading gun, but finding no field for this patent in Germany, he sought England and the United States in 1850. He soon returned to Europe, but having determined to settle in America, again set sail for this country and on arriving here, he located in Philadelphia. At that time, the German *Demokrat*, a daily newspaper, was published by John S. Hoffmann. It had been established in May, 1838, and was the first journal of its kind in the United States. In 1853, Dr. Morwitz bought the paper of Mr. Hoffmann, who, nevertheless, remained with him in the firm, and as an adviser, until 1874, when he quit business. Since then Morwitz & Company have been proprietors. In his conduct of this daily, Dr. Morwitz advocated measures for the improvement of the city; among them the act to consolidate its different sections under a single Mayor. In 1855, he began the publication of a political weekly

called *Vereinigte Staaten Zeitung* ("United States Journal"), the influence of which was felt in the election of Richard Vaux as Mayor in 1856. In the same year, Dr. Morwitz issued a Sunday paper *Die Neue Welt* ("The New World"), the issuance of which has since continued, the *Demokrat* not being published on that day of the week.

In politics the Doctor became an active Democrat, and advocated the election of James Buchanan as President of the United States. For a few years, he freely ventilated his political views in a paper he had purchased, called the *Pennsylvanian*. This he sold in 1860, when he recognized dangers arising from the separate nominations of Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckenridge as candidates for the presidency. He confined his efforts to the *Demokrat*, which, thereafter, adopted a neutral policy. He re-opened the German Dispensary here, which, for quite a period, continued its operations among the sick poor.

While, at first, he thought the Civil War might be averted, Dr. Morwitz remained loyal to the Union, and helped to organize and equip regiments sent to the field. In 1862 he was active in establishing the German Press Association of Pennsylvania. In 1870 he called a meeting to raise funds for assisting German soldiers in the war with France. About six hundred thousand dollars were raised throughout the country and sent to the *Vaterland*. In 1874, Dr. Morwitz purchased the *Age*, a daily newspaper, of this city, published in the English language; but in 1875 he sold it to the *Times* Publishing Company—the result of which was the establishment of the present *Times*, a daily newspaper. Dr. Morwitz controlled, perhaps, more newspapers than any other man, having under his management at one time as many as three hundred of these, and among them eight dailies. The building in which the *Demokrat* and other German and English publications are printed is an attractive edifice, at 612 and 614 Chestnut Street, well adapted to its uses. It is surmounted by a statue of Guttenburg—the father of the art of printing.

Dr. Morwitz was interested in municipal affairs, and became a member of, and a contributor to, many local societies. He died on December 13th, 1893.

Dr. Morwitz and his paper—with which several Israelites have long been identified, among them the Doctor's son, Mr. Joseph

Morwitz—have occupied an unique place in Philadelphia's history, and in that of the development of its German population, now an essentially important factor in the general community.

Barnet Phillips has long been regarded as among the ablest writers for the press. He is a native of Philadelphia, born December 9th, 1828; his father, Isaac Phillips, having come to this country from England. The son pursued studies here and in Europe, and received a thorough classical education. He became a chemist and engaged also in mercantile callings. Subsequently he turned his attention to journalism, for which profession he soon proved to be eminently qualified. Since 1872, Mr. Phillips has occupied an important position on the *New York Times*, a daily journal of high merit. His work has been that of literary editor, and many a brilliant article has borne evidence to his scholarship and critical acumen. His labors have, however, not been confined to newspaper writing, but he has contributed to various publications and to the records of learned societies. Archæology and fish-culture are subjects which have engaged his special attention. He has likewise written works of fiction, among them a novel called "The Struggle," and "Burning their Ships." An interesting evidence of Mr. Phillips's insight into Jewish history, Jewish life, and folk-lore is shown in his "Preface to the American Edition" of Karl Emil Franzos's popular and widely read novel "The Jews of Barnow," a series of stories, translated from the German by M. W. Macdowall, and published in 1883. Mr. Phillips has been Secretary of the American Fish-Cultural Association, and since 1882 he has been Honorary Agent of the United States National Museum.

Henry Phillips, Jr., a son of Jonas Altamont Phillips, was born in Philadelphia, September 6th, 1838. He received a liberal education at schools and colleges here and elsewhere, among them at the University of Pennsylvania. He read law, and in his twenty-first year was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. Mr. Phillips has attained distinction as a scholar and a specialist on subjects requiring deep research, exact knowledge, and systematic methods. Numismatics, archæology, and philology are the special branches to which he has devoted his efforts, and with such success that he is now regarded as an authority. His writings on these subjects have been

accepted as standards, and have won for their author gold medals and other evidences of appreciation from the learned.

Mr. Phillips has been a diligent student of the science of languages, and the remarkable knowledge he possesses may readily be seen in his discussion of the varied questions treated in his works. The value of his writings has been attested in many an instance, and those on the paper currency of the American colonies and on American Continental money—the first dealing with such questions—have been regarded with the highest favor; indeed, to such a degree that views set forth therein have been quoted in legal-tender cases by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Phillips's productions include "History of American Colonial Paper Currency;" "History of American Continental Paper-Money;" and "Pleasures of Numismatic Science." But their author has not confined his attention to strictly technical subjects. His love of general literature and of poetry, and his insight into the writings of eminent minds are well reflected in his translations, embracing "Poems from the Spanish and German;" Chamisso's "Faust," translated from the German, and other versions of authors of different nations.

Societies have recognized Mr. Phillips's merits in honors conferred on him. He has been Treasurer and Secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and since 1880 Secretary of the American Philosophical Society, of which he was subsequently (in 1885) selected as its librarian. He is also a member of learned societies in different parts of the United States and in European countries.

Isaac Leopold Rice was born in Wachenheim, Bavaria, Germany, February 22d, 1850. He came with his parents to the United States in 1856. In Philadelphia, young Rice received his first instruction at schools and at the Boys' Central High School. Developing a decided talent for music, he pursued studies in that department, first in Philadelphia, and later on, through the patronage of friends, at the Paris *Conservatoire*. United with his knowledge of music, Mr. Rice soon evinced marked literary capacities, and, while abroad, contributed letters to a Philadelphia daily. After completing his course of musical studies in Paris (in 1868), he repaired to England and became a teacher of music and of languages.

In 1869 Mr. Rice returned to the United States and settled in New York City. At first he gave instruction in music. His resolve to study law led him to attend Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in 1880. He entered upon the practice of the law, and soon took up, as a specialty, railroad law. He founded the Academy of Political Science. In different years he was lecturer on and instructor of law in Columbia College, and librarian of the political science library of that institution. Mr. Rice was one of the founders of the *Forum*—a monthly magazine, which has assumed an important place in American periodical literature—and he is President of the *Forum* Publishing Company. He is regarded as one of the ablest specialists on railroad matters in the United States, and he has occupied no small part in affairs involved in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad receivership; he being one of the largest stockholders in that company, and until recently its foreign representative, and a leading party in the contest waged in connection with the affairs of that corporation. He was a candidate for the presidency of the Reading Railroad at its annual meeting in 1894, but the former President, Mr. Joseph S. Harris, was re-elected.

Mr. Rice is a prolific writer on current questions, political science, music, etc., etc. "What is Music?" and "How Geometrical Lines have their Counterparts in Music" are titles of two of the works that have emanated from his fertile pen.

Hyman Polock Rosenbach, oldest son of Morris and Isabella H. (*née* Polock) Rosenbach, was born in Philadelphia, September 16th, 1858. His education was obtained at a Friends' Academy and in the School of the Hebrew Education Society. At first he was employed by his father in the stationery business, but soon entered into the book business of his maternal uncle, Moses Polock. His thirst for knowledge rendered this occupation both pleasant and valuable. The rare works his relative had gathered were "at his beck and call," and young Rosenbach soon possessed a fund of useful knowledge on a variety of subjects. He soon entered the field of journalism, and after contributing to different publications, became an *attaché* of the local staff of the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia. At the same time, he filled a position on the Court Combination, composed of a number of men who supply the daily papers

with Court doings—both Civil and Criminal—and in Local, Supreme, and United States Circuit and District Courts. By this means, Mr. Rosenbach—whose ability proved him equal to that and tasks of a widely different character—became acquainted with representative men, who recognized his talents. His other duties required the exercise of a ready pen in dealing with every-day subjects, in writing articles on special topics; and at times he wrote on bibliography and kindred questions, besides describing a number of large private libraries in this city. He was a student of music and had acquired an amount of critical exactness that gave his opinions thereon considerable importance.

The work by which Mr. Rosenbach is best known, and which will continue to be appreciated, is entitled "The Jews in Philadelphia Prior to 1800." Originally a lecture delivered before the Young Men's Hebrew Association of this city, the writer was, fortunately, induced to issue a limited edition of two hundred and fifty copies in booklet shape (1883). This production is marked by research into historic archives, and by information of a decidedly valuable character. No easy matter it was to deal intelligently with a subject about which materials are so meagre, and with a period when the Jewish community had scarcely begun to assume a definite shape. Mr. Rosenbach's work was successful, and it is largely quoted in the domains of local history. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania selected its author as a member. He was also affiliated with other institutions.

Mr. Rosenbach's physical strength did not keep pace with his mental activity. Disease soon told on him, and he died, when still quite young, on March 4th, 1892.

JOSEPH GEORGE ROSENGARTEN, lawyer, scholar, and prominent citizen, is a son of George David and Elizabeth (*née* Bennett) Rosengarten. He was born in Philadelphia, July 14th, 1835. His father, born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, June 20th, 1801, was a well-known merchant, and founded the famous drug house of Rosengarten & Sons. He was identified with different enterprises, and had amassed a large fortune. He died in this city, March 18th, 1890, leaving five sons and two daughters, of whom Joseph has attained the widest reputation. The latter, after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, read law, and was admitted to practice at the

Philadelphia Bar in 1856, having previously been Recorder of the Law Academy (in 1855). He also undertook a course of study in Heidelberg, Germany, after which he returned to his native city. Mr. Rosengarten rendered excellent service during the Civil War, on the staff of General John F. Reynolds, of the Army of the Potomac. [His war record is referred to elsewhere.]

Major Rosengarten's literary abilities have time and again been demonstrated, in his scholarly lectures, and in papers on historical and kindred subjects, among them being one on "The Life and Public Services of General John F. Reynolds," read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and published (in 1880). A valuable work from his pen, and one of permanent interest, is "The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States."

Mr. Rosengarten has come forward in numerous public movements. He is a Vice-President of the Geographical Club; Solicitor of the German Hospital; a manager of different institutions—among them the House of Refuge—and he has given of his time and means to further other worthy causes. He has a large circle of acquaintances among prominent citizens of Philadelphia and of other cities. He is a patron of art and of music, and has been elected a member of various learned societies.

Harry B. Sommer, a writer of distinctive literary ability in the field of humor, and a gentleman who has rendered valuable services to Jewish literary associations in our midst, was born in Hamburg, Germany, May 22d, 1851. When but two years of age he was brought to this country. His family took up their residence in Philadelphia where he attended public schools, and afterwards took a partial course in the Boys' Central High School. He entered into business later on, and is now a successful merchant.

Mr. Sommer early became identified with societies aiming to foster literary tastes among Jewish young men. He was President of the Irving Literary Association in 1868–1870, and, together with his friend, David Solis Cohen, was very active in advancing its interests and promoting its mission. When the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Philadelphia, was organized in 1875, he became one of its advocates, and served continuously on its Board of Directors until March, 1894, when he resigned. He was its President in 1879–1880.

As an author Mr. Sommer's *forte* is in the line of humorous sketches, wherein he has displayed originality and merit. His contributions to the press are numerous, and abound in genuine wit. Among the journals for which he has written at different times, are the *Sunday Dispatch*, the *Danbury News*, the *Jewish Record*, and the *Jewish Exponent*. Most of his articles have been signed "Arry O'Pagus"—a pseudonym Mr. Sommer adopted some years since, and by which he is well known ; his writings being largely circulated, and affording much pleasure. He is part author with his friend, Mr. Cohen ("Daisy Shortcut"), of "Our Show," a markedly original and an intensely funny book, describing in advance the Centennial Exhibition and incidents (as the authors conceive them) attendant thereupon.

Of Mr. Sommer's later productions, "In Lighter Vein"—a series of sketches published in book form in 1891—contains "Memoirs of the Prince de Monego;" "Help Wanted;" "The Curse of the Cast Iron Knight;" "The Benefit;" "House-Cleaning;" "The Wager;" "Johnny Hogan's Ambition;" "Thawing a Meter;" "Perkins's Tooth;" "Sense and Nonsense;" "It Might Have Been," and other compositions whose titles are sufficient in themselves to attract readers.

On January 26th, 1886, Mr. Sommer was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Stern, of Philadelphia.

Alice Hyneman Sotheran, a daughter of Leon Hyneman, is widely known in literary circles. She was born in Philadelphia, January 31st, 1840, and comes of a family distinguished in varied spheres of intellectual activity. Her father was the celebrated Masonic writer and editor ; her aunt, Mrs. Rebekah Hyneman, was a poet and writer of merit and power ; her brother, Moses Leon Hyneman, also displayed a literary spirit in his occasional writings ; her sister, Mrs. Leona Lowengrund, achieved a position on the stage under the name of "Leona Moss;" and another sister, Mrs. Annie Barnett, is the widow of Mr. Nathaniel Barnett, who was prominent in the affairs of the Independent Order Bené Berith.

Miss Hyneman, after receiving careful instruction, disclosed her talent for literary pursuits. She was united in marriage to Mr. Henry Rhine, and removed to New York City, which became the field of her labors. She has been, and still continues to be, a constant

contributor of prose and verse to different periodicals and publications. Among these may be mentioned the *North American Review*, the *Forum*, and the *Popular Science Monthly*, for which she has written articles on miscellaneous subjects, betraying thorough acquaintance, not only with current affairs, but with general and special departments of literature. Her writings on women's works are of special interest; a remarkable instance being that on "Woman in Industry," a contribution which appeared in a publication entitled "Woman's Work in America." She has also written on subjects pertaining to Israelites, and is the author of an illustrated work on "Niagara."

Mrs. Rhine, after remaining a widow for a number of years, married recently (1893) Charles Sotheran, a journalist, bibliographer, and writer, of New York City.

Simon Adler Stern was born in Philadelphia, December 8th, 1838. He is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Stern, and his father was well known in the Jewish community. Young Stern seemed to have inherited a taste for music, and at a very early age he showed his skill as a violinist. In school, his progress was marked, and when but eleven years old he was ready to enter the Boys' Central High School, which, however, could not then be done, his age preventing it. In the meantime, while awaiting admission to the High School, he pursued studies in music, and achieved a proficiency that helped to render him the performer he is known to be on that instrument at once the most delicate, and most difficult to master—an instrument, of which few, indeed, can claim a thorough understanding — the violin. Young Stern, however, brought knowledge and study to bear upon his interpretation of musical sound and musical harmonies. His teacher, Adolph Scherzer, and subsequently Ahrens, Waldteufel, and Hauser, recognized in their pupil a youth of uncommon abilities; a musician, whose love of the art rendered him eager to study, and patient in endeavoring to master difficulties attending study.

On February 16th, 1853, a concert was given for the benefit of Kenéseth Israel Congregation, in which Mr. Waldteufel, a well-known violoncellist, and others took part. "At the same concert," wrote Rev. Isaac Leeser, in the *Occident*, of March, 1853, "a youth 14 years of age, by the name of Simon Stern, son of the

President of the Congregation, Mr. Julius Stern, made his first appearance as a performer on the violin, and, as far as we could judge, not alone executed his part well, but exhibited powers which only need cultivation to lead to farther excellence and extended fame."

In 1853, young Stern entered the High School, remaining there until 1855, when he was engaged by his father, who kept a millinery store. Later on, he and his brother, David Stern, formed a partnership, under the firm name of S. A. &. D. Stern, in the same business. In 1871, he became associated with his brothers, Edward and Harry F., who had previously been engaged in the printing and publishing business, under the firm name of Edward Stern & Company. This firm has a large trade, and the character of its work has won much approval. The oldest brother's literary ability, joined to his conservative methods and wise discretion, have proven of service therein. Since 1887, however, the elder Stern has been occupied with another interest—the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, of which he was selected as Treasurer—a position he still occupies with credit, and to which most of his time is given.

However, it is not owing to the avocations he has pursued that Mr. Stern has become widely known. His reputation is due to two distinctive elements—his musical and his mental training. As regards the former, the knowledge he has acquired renders him not only a violinist and an interpreter of the masters, whose performance would be hailed with delight (though he will not consent to appear in public), but his familiarity with the history and the science of music, and the art and method of musical interpretation in all their minutiæ, places him in an exceptional position among the critics of the age. His wide acquaintanceship with leaders in music, and the interest he has displayed in fostering and popularizing that art, specially in his native city, have inured to the advantage of the community of which he is a member. With adepts in music he has performed, and much enjoyment has been derived by those who have been privileged to attend the rehearsals of a few players—Mr. Stern being of the number—held at private residences.

Mr. Stern's critical ability has been shown in numerous published articles and critiques in newspapers and musical publications. To the *Evening Bulletin*, and the *North American*, both of Philadelphia, he has contributed writings on music, and as well on literary questions;

and not a small number of his papers were seen in the pages of the *Penn Monthly*, an excellent publication, issued in this city, some years since, and of which Professor Robert Ellis Thompson was the accomplished editor. Mr. Stern has also written for Dwight's *Musical Journal*, published in Boston, and for other periodicals, among them the *American*—a literary weekly of this city—and the *Industrial Review*, a trade magazine, of which he was the editor. While, as a musician, he has declined to be placed before the public in a position to which his abilities eminently fit him, he has, fortunately, not observed the same retirement in his literary work.

Mr. Stern has always been an ardent student, and gifted with remarkable patience in his studies, to a degree that he has acquired a knowledge of even a foreign language, with the aid of a reading-book and a dictionary. The fruits of his studies have been well seen in the character of his published works. In 1873, he wrote for "Leisure Hour Series," a book titled; "Scintillations from the Prose Works of Heinrich Heine." This was the first attempt at translation into English of the German poet's writings in prose, and it received a warm welcome. The translator, whose style and expression are marked by a consummate skill and beauty of utterance, clothed in the choicest of English, gives an introduction in the form of a sketch of Heine's career. He has no excuse, but rather condemnation for the act of the man who in abjuring the religion of his suffering brethren, in order to gain position "sacrificed principle without attaining the paltry ends for which he sold himself." He, of course, feels it necessary, to qualify his criticism, when he remarks that "an enlightened critic feels forced to admit that in judging of the character and motives of a great genius, that genius must, to a certain extent, furnish the tests by which he is to be criticised." The work which Mr. Stern has presented in an English garb is divided into two parts. The first is a series of delightful stories called "Florentine Nights;" the second embraces extracts from other prose writings of Heine—varied and miscellaneous in character. Notwithstanding their author's condemnable course, his Jewish feelings assert themselves in many an epigram. The Jewish blood still tingled in his veins, and despite his base desertion, which he himself condemns, a sympathy for his people, and a community of interests with them are evidenced time and again in words that burn into the memory.

In 1873, Mr. Stern produced a translation of "Waldfried," a novel from the German of Berthold Auerbach, one of the ablest of our modern Jewish authors. This was followed in 1875 by his version of the same writer's "On the Heights," Mr. Stern's translation being made at the suggestion of the author who was highly pleased with the excellence of the work done on "Waldfried."

Mr. Stern, as representative of a private enterprise, went to China in 1887, and was absent five months. His visits to interesting places in that immense Empire and in the adjoining country—Japan—were related in a series of letters, afterwards published (in 1888) with the title of "Jottings of Travel in China and Japan," and which book possesses a peculiar interest.

Mr. Stern has been identified to some extent with communal affairs. From 1880 to 1894, he was Recording Secretary of the Jewish Hospital Association, and is now an Honorary Director of that institution. His valuable services were obtained by the Jewish Publication Society of America, on whose Publication Committee he has served continuously since its organization in 1888, and on which he has further evidenced his literary discernment. He has been an officer of the Beethoven Society, the Philadelphia Music Festival Association, and is a Director of the Mercantile Library Company, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League, the Penn Club, the Civil Service Reform Association, and other institutions in our midst whose membership rolls are honored by the name of this broad-minded gentleman and accomplished scholar.

Isaac Henry Weil.—Among the many adages that have obtained is that which gives to merit the reward to which it is entitled. This saying, as an incentive to work, has unquestionably its value. But, not unlike others, it has at times outrun its course, and fallen short of its meaning and application. Evidence of our statement is at hand in the blighted career of many a talented soul; of more than a few men and women, the light of whose intellects might have illumined hosts beyond their immediate surroundings, had not discouragements, rebuffs, and lack of recognition quenched the flame that burned brightly. The cause is not always to be understood; but there are reasons, and as far as these relate to the world of letters and of journalism, it may be said with truth based upon

experience that the preponderance of writers in the field of literature, who can gratify a degenerated taste for prurient sensationalism with works—both from moral and literary standpoints—unworthy of criticism; and the importance given in the sphere of the newspaper and the periodical to some men who lack the essential elements qualifying them for such work, but who, nevertheless, have been placed there by outside reasons that weigh heavily on the material side—such, it may be truthfully said, are among the causes that debar more than a few from rising by their own merits; that consign to the pit of oblivion bright minds, not, perhaps, sufficiently assertive, to attempt warring against existing circumstances.

Of such minds we have, perhaps, an illustration in Isaac Henry Weil, older son of Henry Isaac and Matilda (*née* Marks) Weil, who was born in Philadelphia, August 16th, 1823. Few more pronounced types of "self-made" men have been seen. When little more than a boy, Isaac was obliged to labor for his own support, and partly for that of his household; his father being in extremely humble circumstances. Every spare moment, however, was devoted to his books. Day and night these companions were beside him. News of the day in all departments, literature—ancient and modern—in every branch, science in its earliest and in its latest developments, were alike interesting to him. His inquiring mind led him into the search of the rare and the little known in the world of study and of thought. He had traversed the entire field of English literature; his knowledge of the classics and of some modern languages, besides the English, was obtained by means of books and a vocabulary. His familiarity with poets and with prose writers, with philosophers and with specialists, was proven by his versatile powers, by his fertility of quotation of long stanzas and passages, by his astonishing memory. He stopped not here, however. Music found in him an eager student, an enraptured soul. He was neither an instrumentalist nor a vocalist; yet here again his versatility and his singular mental powers served him to a degree that awakened wonderment in those who entered into his conversation. Eccentric in his habits, peculiar in some of his views, these may have augured ill for his talents. Yet, as a writer, he displayed clearness of statement, remarkable force, an incisiveness, and a penetration that indicated a thorough insight into the subject treated by him, with elegance of style and minuteness of detail.

Mr. Weil's article entitled "What Has Bacon Originated or Discovered?" in the *National Quarterly Review* (New York) for September, 1867—in which the writer reviewed several works, and wherein he refuted the position assumed by as great a man as Macaulay in his view of Bacon—was read and admired by scholars, and it need not be said that it required no small ability to successfully meet an opponent of the mental calibre of the renowned Englishman. Mr. Weil contributed to and wrote editorial articles for several of the Philadelphia dailies, and a testimony to his ability and the excellence of his work is shown in more than a few commendatory letters from the late Colonel John W. Forney, Editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, and from others,—which letters have been fortunately preserved among his scattered published and unpublished works. A glance at some of the writings that emanated from his pen might readily cause surprise, that a man of such marked brilliancy should have passed by unnoticed. True, he was not sufficiently assertive, mayhap, not persevering in his endeavors to obtain the recognition eminently his due. Yet, evidence is at hand of some attempts in that direction, unfortunately, without success.

Mr. Weil, among his varied accomplishments, possessed a very considerable acquaintance with the history, literature, and liturgy of the Synagogue, aided, of course, by his prodigious memory. He was a splendid penman; and his letters and records of institutions, of which at times he was Secretary, afford striking proofs. A literary and a musical critic of a high order, a skilful chess-player, a ready, witty, and brilliant conversationalist, the possessor of diversified knowledge, his abilities were suffered to fall into decay; his brilliancy was unrecognized; his early studies, pursued with such tenacity and perseverance, that they, in after years, affected his vision;—all these qualifications seemed of little avail to place Isaac H. Weil in the circle to which he rightfully belonged. Yet he preserved a lively temperament, and the humorous powers he often displayed, only fell short when he spoke of certain conditions of the times, and then he became pessimistic in his views, though producing many a sound argument to sustain his reasoning. His faculties happily continued to the last, and again his wonderful memory served him when he was enabled in his sufferings to quote sentences from Holy Writ, delighting the mind and comforting the soul.

Mr. Weil died on November 15th, 1890. Truly, he was an exceptional character, and it is a privilege to include in this work the name of such a man, unknown as he was to a fame he ought, of right, to have obtained.

GENERAL MENTION.—I.

Among other names in the respective fields of literature, speculative, and practical science, are: Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, at once a physician and a littérateur, whose contributions to the science of medicine betray a depth only marked in the specialist; whose writings and translations in prose and verse disclose the well-trained mind, the scholarly breadth, the comprehensive intellect. Dr. Cohen, though a young man, is an eminent representative of Jews and of Judaism, and an exponent of both, whose pen is untiring in their defence; a representative of congregational, theological, literary, and other institutions; a laborious worker; a sincere Jew. He comes of an honored family, and he has increased the honor due to this household in Israel. . . . . Professor Cyrus Adler, Ph.D., is another young man of literary and scientific parts, and a Jew in feeling and action, whose studies and travels have advanced knowledge in special lines. Dr. Adler is Instructor of Semitic Langauges in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Assistant Curator in the Department of Oriental Antiquities, and librarian of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. At the recent World's Columbian Exhibition, at Chicago, he had direction of the Oriental exhibits, obtained largely through his instrumentality. The associations with which he is affiliated, the writings and the lectures in which he has evidenced study, research, and ability, have united in placing Dr. Adler prominently before large literary circles, and have extended his reputation at home and abroad. . . . . Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph.D., a son of Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow, of Philadelphia, has also attained distinction as a writer, and as Professor of Semitic Languages, of the Arabic Language, and of Rabbinical Literature in the University of Pennsylvania. His numerous papers on questions pertaining to Semitic Literature and cognate branches possess special interest. . . . . Professor Joseph Jastrow, Ph.D., a brother of the preceding, is an adept in the realms of psychology and psychical research. His contributions to

different publications bear striking testimony to this statement. He is now Professor of Experimental and Comparative Psychology, in the University of Wisconsin. . . . . Dr. Lee Kaüfer Frankel is an analytical chemist, whose treatment of technical questions has given his utterances considerable weight in a special field. He was formerly Instructor of Analytical Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. . . . . Dr. Leo Stanton Rowe is among the youngest of our scientific scholars, and, though but twenty-three years of age, bids fair to become an authority on subjects connected with City Government, of which he has made a special study, and into which he has pursued deep investigations. Dr. Rowe is an energetic member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and to its Annals he has contributed noteworthy articles. His residence abroad has added to his stock of knowledge, and has borne fruit in his work on "Municipal Finances of Berlin and Paris," recently published. He now occupies a position as lecturer on Municipal Government in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy. . . . . Dr. Isaac Joachim Schwatt, a native of Russia, is an efficient instructor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. . . . . Walter Edward Weyl, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now studying in Europe, is a writer on economic subjects, whose productions have evinced remarkable thought, and have won for him prizes.

Among writers of more or less note, Zadok A. Davis (who died on April 1st, 1853) issued a work on Masonry. Mr. Davis possessed abilities as a linguist, and was a conspicuous character in Congregational and Society affairs. . . . . Charles Henry Hart is a scientific, historical, biographical, and miscellaneous writer; an art critic, and a member of learned societies. . . . . Simon S. Skidelsky is one of the ablest and most painstaking of descriptive writers who have come to the United States in recent years. He is a native of Russia, and, though following mercantile pursuits, has found time to devote to literature, and that of an instructive and interesting character. His descriptions of life and residence in the land of the Tsars, of Jewish characteristics noticed in that country of oppression, his attractive methods as a writer, and his remarkable skill in handling a language comparatively new to him, have won for his productions eager readers. Mr. Skidelsky, besides contributing sketches, articles, etc., to secular and Jewish newspapers, has done translation work ; some of it in books Englished by him alone, and

others in association with Nathan Haskell Dole, a scholar—and markedly so—in the literature of Russia. . . . . Moses Klein, a native of Hungary, is an ardent worker in the cause of Jewish charity and education. He has produced *Migdāl Zophim* ("The Watch Tower"), a valuable Hebrew-English work, descriptive of immigration, and of the status of Jewish colonization in the Holy Land, in North and South America, etc., etc., its conditions and its prospects. Mr. Klein has also edited the foreign department of the *Jewish Exponent*, of Philadelphia. He was formerly Agent of the Association of Jewish Immigrants, and held other positions. He has been an Inspector of Immigration and an Interpreter to the United States Commissioner of Immigration at the port of Philadelphia. Mr. Klein was very recently selected as general manager in charge of the work of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities of this city. . . . . 'Hayim Polano, a respected Hebrew teacher of long standing and experience, has issued an interesting and an instructive work, entitled "Selections from the Talmud," which has obtained wide circulation. He has also brought forth a Hebrew Primer. . . . . Leo M. Kohn has produced quite a number of poetical effusions. . . . . J. Bunford Samuel is the accomplished Librarian of the Ridgway (or Rush) Branch of the Philadelphia Library, and possesses excellent qualifications.

In the ranks of women writers, Miss Henrietta Szold, oldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Benjamin Szold, of Baltimore, and now a resident of this city, occupies an eminent station. In Hebrew literature her pen has been most active. Her studies of the writings of master-minds of the Jewish people, and her treatment of numerous themes in history and letters, have developed her extraordinary acquirements. Miss Szold is a scholar and a thinker, to whom her coreligionists are indebted. Her talents are now employed as Secretary of the Publication Committee of the Jewish Publication Society of America. . . . . Miss Ella Jacobs, a daughter of the lamented Rev. George Jacobs, is a frequent contributor to journals on subjects of religious and current importance. She has published in booklet shape "Children's Prayers for Use in the School and Home." Miss Jacobs's literary efforts are praiseworthy. . . . Mrs. Fanny Binswanger-Hoffman, another cultured lady, has written for the press articles of merit, bearing evidence of study and thought. . . . . Mrs. Isabella H. Rosenbach has contributed able

papers to the department of Jewish history in the United States. . . . . Mrs. Clara Stern-Simsohn has done excellent translation work from the German, and has written several clever stories.

In the domains of applied science, Percy A. Sanguinetti is a capable and an experienced engineer and draughtsman, whose services have been enlisted at World's Exhibitions, latterly at that in Chicago, in the departments of machinery and of mechanical engineering. . . . . Gratz Mordecai is another gentleman, whose success as an engineer entitles him to a conspicuous place in the ranks. Mr. Mordecai is an adept in a special department of a profession for which he has evidenced a peculiar fitness. . . . . Abram Meyer Feldman, a native of Russia, and a recent graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has also demonstrated his skill in the same branches. He was an assistant to Mr. Sanguinetti at the World's Columbian Exhibition, in Chicago. . . . . Leon Philip Feustmann has made a specialty of mining engineering in Mexico, and his progress in that sphere has been rapid and successful. . . . . Max Biernbaum has also shown his adaptability to civil engineering, in which profession he has advanced. . . . . Theodore F. Moss is a mining engineer and geologist. . . . . William Guggenheim has given special attention to metallurgy and mining in Mexico. . . . . Joseph David Israel is a mechanical engineer, now in the service of the Edison Electric Light Company, of Philadelphia. . . . . Jacob Lychenheim has evidenced his talent, as an analytical chemist, with different companies. He is now located at Swedeland, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. . . . . Meyer Schamberg is a chemical expert, whose investigations have proven his ability in various enterprises. At present, he is interested in coal mining and oil and gas explorations, in Ashland, Kentucky. . . . . As practical chemists, the firm of Rosengarten & Sons ranks high. This house was founded by the late George David Rosengarten, with whom several of his sons were associated. These—of whom Samuel George Rosengarten is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania—continue the business. . . . . In architecture, Charles Berg, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Berg, formerly of this city; and Maurice Mayer Feustmann, a son of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Feustmann, may be mentioned with credit. . . . . In the special sphere of electrical work, William A. Stern, formerly in the service of the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison, has attained notable success. Mr.

Stern is now senior member of the firm of Stern & Silverman, of Philadelphia, designers and builders of electric railway light, and power plants. The work of this firm has been shown in the Trolley system of street-car railways, rapidly being introduced in this city. . . . . Percival Allen Mitchell deserves mention among young electricians of decided promise. . . . . In this connection, allusion must be made to several inventors of useful appliances of various kinds, viz., H. J. Hyams, Elias Nusbaum, (Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Electric Engineering Company), Edwin Meyer Goldsmith, S. Henry Pincus, Harry Davidson, and Elias Bernhard Koopman. All these gentlemen have shown inventive genius far above the average order.

The list given, in several and varying departments, is by no means complete, and year after year it receives additions. Limited in number as our population is, the roll of names makes quite a respectable showing for a fractional part of a people, said to be a race of shop-keepers and money-lenders. Facts are constantly multiplying, which not only disprove this assertion of traducers of the Jewish name, but establish beyond doubt the reasons which forced the Jew, against his will, to become a trader and a dealer; to abandon agriculture for the shop, and intellectual and mechanical pursuits for the tradesman's calling. A cruel world compelled him to it; a liberal world will recognize his advancement—will bid him go forward on the road of honor and of usefulness.

GENERAL MENTION.—II.

In journalism, as in other professions, Israelites have found opportunities for advancement and distinction. In some countries of Europe, the press is largely controlled by members of the ancient race, and in the United States, considerable influence is also wielded in the same direction—a single illustration being the *New York World*, said to be the most successful paper on the Western Continent, whose proprietor, Joseph Pulitzer, is of Jewish descent. In every department of journalism, however, Jews have shown their fitness, and some have risen from the lowest to the highest stations. In Philadelphia the number may not equal that of New York, yet, as compared with population, the showing is, perhaps, to even better advantage. Some names have already been mentioned at length.

. . . . On the staffs of the German *Demokrat* and of the *Neue Welt*—besides their proprietor and chief editor, Dr. Edward Morwitz, but recently deceased—the following have served at different times (either as writers, or in the business department): Joseph Morwitz (son of Dr. Morwitz, and his successor in the management), Isaac Kahn, D. Fuerstenberg, Herman Fischler, Benjamin Salinger, Louis C. Hoffman, and Messrs. Grossheim, Levi, Danielus, and Friedlander. A nephew of the last-named was at one time editor of another German paper, in this city. . . . . Mr. Salinger, who died on January 18th, 1894, was also manager of the Central Newspaper Union, which serves newspapers with printed matter for their columns. . . . . Messrs. Samuel N. Levi and Solomon Danielus are connected with this Union; occupying the respective positions of Treasurer, and Secretary. . . . . Moses Finzi Lobo is a respected name in journalism; a gentleman singularly gifted, but whose modesty and unassuming ways prevent that recognition here to which he is justly entitled. Mr. Lobo did reportorial and special work for a number of years. He is now engaged in a different vocation. . . . . William Anderson, who was a member of the editorial staff of the *Sunday Dispatch*, when that journal was *the* Sunday paper of Philadelphia, still commands an able pen, and since the severance of his connection with the *Dispatch*, he has held positions on other journals. Mr. Anderson is a son-in-law of the late Dr. Philip De Young. . . . . Herman Loeb, a son of the late Moritz Loeb, is a journalist, as if by inheritance. In his early years he learned printing, and had just attained manhood when he became city editor of the York (Pennsylvania) *Daily Tribune*. He has also written for the Doylestown *Democrat*, the *Public Ledger*, and the *Times*, and has served on the staffs of some of these. Mr. Loeb has been quite successful as a story-writer, and has received commendation for some of his productions. He is at present engaged in printing and in the manufacture of paper-boxes, having formed a partnership some years since with his brother-in-law, Eugene Lyon; but now conducting the business on his own account. . . . . Maurice Landauer, for several years occupied a position on the *Evening Telegraph*, where he rose to considerable note as a reporter of financial matters. Mr. Landauer possesses ability in other spheres, and has written prose and verse at different times. . . . . Harry C. Hochstadter has been connected with the *Daily Hotel Reporter*, and is

prominent in an Amateur Journalists' Union. . . . . Alfred Hochstadter, who has had experience in reportorial work, now conducts the *Daily Hotel Reporter*, above mentioned, and *Stageland*, a weekly record of music and the drama. . . . . Charles Bloomingdale, Jr., has shown talent in editing musical and dramatic papers, and is besides a writer with original views. He has, at different periods, been attached to the *Evening Herald*, the *Sunday Mercury*, and the *Times*, in all of which, specially the last named, his contributions won him popularity, because of their pleasing flavor and unctuous humor. Mr. Bloomingdale was for some time editor of the Philadelphia *Music and Drama*, now known as *Stageland*. . . . . Eliezer Isaacs, Jr. (deceased), was connected with the local staff of the *Philadelphia Press*. . . . . Philip Hano, formerly of this city, was a member of the reportorial staff of the *Times*. . . . . Louis Stern, now of the *New York Herald*, also held positions on Philadelphia dailies. . . . . Meyer Hoffman is a clever writer, and department editor on the *Evening Star*. He had previously served on the *Daily News* and on the *Times*. He has edited the *National Barber*, and at present conducts the *North East News*. . . . . George Henry Harris is an industrious and a capable writer on the reportorial staff of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. . . . . Morris Wieder is attached to the staff of the *Philadelphia Abend Post*. . . . . Charles Goldsmith and Albert E. Hunt have exhibited experience and tact as reporters for the Court Combination—the agency that supplies Court news to a number of dailies. Both Mr. Goldsmith and Mr. Hunt have written original articles and stories for newspapers. . . . . Max Kaufmann is a writer of musical and dramatic criticisms on the *Philadelphia Press*. . . . . Robert Cohn is Philadelphia correspondent of the Chicago *Dramatic Times*. . . . . Charles Seligman Bernheimer is an intelligent and active writer, whose services have been enlisted by secular and religious papers. Mr. Bernheimer has furnished numerous reports of Jewish affairs to the *Philadelphia Press*. He also filled a position for several years on the *Jewish Exponent*. He has been correspondent of the *Jewish Messenger*, of New York City; has contributed articles to other journals, and is now correspondent of the *American Israelite*, of Cincinnati, besides being Assistant Secretary of the Jewish Publication Society of America. Mr. Bernheimer is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. . . . . Clarence K. Arnold is

successful in the sphere of newspaper advertising; doing real estate work for a syndicate of Philadelphia dailies, and occupying an official position on the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. Mr. Arnold has been correspondent for Wilmington (Delaware) journals, and has written for the Philadelphia *News*, *Press*, and *Record*. . . . . George Felleman Fish has for some years been connected with the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and now edits its "Society" department. . . . . Alfred M. Liveright was at one time a member of the reportorial staff of the *North American*, of Philadelphia. . . . . Major Aaron Lazarus is connected with the business department of the Philadelphia *Record*. . . . . George Goldsmith is an experienced proof-reviser on the *Public Ledger*.

Jewish journalism has also offered a field, and among those who have figured therein in this city are such eminent names as Rev. Isaac Leeser, editor and proprietor of that excellent monthly, *The Occident and American Jewish Advocate*; Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., Mr. Leeser's scholarly assistant, and his successor; Rev. Dr. Samuel Mendelsohn, an editor of the *Jewish Index*, now Rabbi in Wilmington, North Carolina, and author of the valuable work, "The Criminal Jurisprudence of the Ancient Hebrews;" Alfred T. Jones, editor of the *Jewish Record* (elsewhere mentioned); Mrs. Caroline Cohen Joachimsen, at one time assistant editor of the *Jewish Record*. . . . . Of Jewish journalists of to-day, we must mention Charles Hoffman, editor of the *Jewish Exponent*, a deep student, a thoughtful writer, and an active worker in Jewish causes; Melvin G. Winstock, lawyer, formerly an editor of the *Jewish Exponent*, now a resident of Seattle, (State of) Washington; Herman Brunswick, a correspondent for different journals, and manager of the once-existing monthly, *Jewish Women*. Marcus K. Cohen, formerly business manager of the *Jewish Record*, is now publisher and editor of the *Journal of Progress*, an organ of Secret Orders. Moses Freeman, Bernard Harris, and John Paley are editors of weeklies published in the jargon, or *Juedisch-Deutsch* dialect, as are Rev. Hyman Brodsky and Ch. Malitz. Elias Braunschweig is an excellent German writer, and Philadelphia correspondent of the *Deborah*, a German Jewish weekly, published in Cincinnati, Ohio. Louis Nusbaum is Philadelphia correspondent of the *Hebrew Journal*, of New York City.

In addition to the above names, other Israelites have, from time to time, been connected with journalistic interests in various capacities.

III.

IN ART.

ONLY in modern times has the Jew been identified with the study and development of a special branch of the fine arts. This fact does not arise from a want of admiration for the beautiful in creation; for the Jewish mind has ever shown itself capable of the loftiest sentiments. The answer is readily found. In days of yore, the love of art was so interwoven with its worship; the productions of the sculptor's chisel and the painter's brush were so often a cause of idolatry that little wonder it is that the Second Commandment of the Decalogue was enforced with the utmost rigidity, and even beyond its application. Art, instead of becoming a refining influence, was thoroughly debasing; it encouraged immorality, and catered to the sensual. With the spread of civilization, the true mission of the artist became better known, the character of his work appealed with more emphasis to the cultured mind, the value of his calling was perceived, and thus his art advanced amid enlightening influences. Israel cannot boast of a Giotto, or a Correggio, a Rafael, or a Michael Angelo—whose works of genius are wondered at the world over; yet, in our days, an increased number of the descendants of Jacob are found in the ranks of those who follow in the wake of the great masters. Every civilized country now furnishes a quota from among our coreligionists. The Paris *Salon* annually exhibits their work, and the art centres of Europe and America disclose to view specimens worthy of those who are rapidly gaining foremost places in the profession. Moses Ezekiel, a sculptor, whose genius often asserts itself in colossal figures and emblematic monuments; Ephraim Keyser, another gifted representative of the same art, are but two names from among American Israelites, whose products have received the admiring encomiums of *connoisseurs*. In the realms of painters, several of our leading cities furnish brilliant examples, and, as will be seen, Philadelphia is by no means wanting in followers of the

art which ennobles our sensibilities, and renders us all the more admirers of creation, and which should arouse in all sentiments of thankfulness unto Him who has made for us those wonders of earth and of sea, whose glories can but faintly be portrayed by the artist, however realistic may seem the picture.

SOLOMON NUNES CARVALHO, born in Charleston, South Carolina, April 27th, 1815, is a member of a worthy family from whose midst several distinguished characters have come forth. Mr. Carvalho resided for some time in this city, but his main work has been done elsewhere. As an artist and as a scholar, as a scientist and as a writer, this gentleman has attained a wide reputation. Of Jewish interest is his painting of "Moses Receiving the Tablets of the Law on Sinai." His portrait in oil of Rev. Isaac Leeser, which is placed on the walls of the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites, attached to the Jewish Hospital, of Philadelphia, is another evidence of the excellence of work displayed by a thorough artist. Mr. Carvalho's productions—whether in art or in literature—are of national importance, and their author unites acquirements rarely met with in one individual. Mr. Carvalho now resides in New York City. [For a fuller sketch of Mr. Carvalho's career and works, specially while located in other cities, the reader is referred to Markens's "Hebrews in America," pages 203 and 204.]

KATHERINE M. COHEN, third daughter of Henry and Matilda (*née* Samuel) Cohen, was born in Philadelphia, March 18th, 1859. She received an education befitting the daughter of cultured parents. Exhibiting a love of art, she early attended the School of Design for Women, and pursued a course of study at different times under different tutors, among them Peter Moran, Miss Sarah Levis, and J. Liberty Tadd; her special branches then being china painting, decorative art work, and modelling. Miss Cohen attended the Academy of the Fine Arts under Thomas Eakins's instruction, and the School of Industrial Art, where she followed sculpture, under the tuition of John J. Boyle. She thus pursued both leading branches of art, and was instructed in water-color painting by William J. Whittemore. Later on, the famous artist, Augustus St. Gaudens, became her teacher in sculpture. Miss Cohen also added to her studies a course

in Paris under Mencié, and other masters, and she went a second time to Europe in order to develop still further her knowledge. The results have been seen to pronounced advantage in her works.

In sculpture, this artist has produced a number of busts; two representing Venitians—boy and man—which (separate works) are beautifully wrought; a decorative head, entitled "John of Algiers;" "A Viking, or Northman;" "Rabbi Ben Ezra"—a group; portrait busts of several persons, among them of Mayer Sulzberger, Esq., the accomplished lawyer and scholar; besides statuettes, models, and *bas relievos.*

Miss Cohen's work has been noted at several exhibitions, among them, at the Academy of the Fine Arts and at the Art Club of Philadelphia, the New York Academy, the recent World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and in the Paris *Salon.* Her paintings also evidence exceptional talent, force, and artistic skill, which betoken a steady advance in the profession. Among these, chiefly in water-colors, are "An African Woman;" "Driving Geese at Concarneau;" "Street in Cairo;" and a "Moorish Mosque."

"Miss Katherine Cohen," observes a critic, "shows the stuff of which good sculptors are made." The same remark, now further enforced by more recent work, applies to this artist in that department, which calls not only for accuracy and precision, but also for beauty of conception, wealth of imagination, and delicacy of treatment. All these acquirements Miss Cohen possesses in an eminent degree, and she is, therefore, destined to a position won only by rare abilities and superlative talents.

Harry Davidson has risen to an enviable position among wood engravers. He is a son of Dr. David Davidson, and was born in Philadelphia, March 25th, 1858. His first studies in engraving were pursued under Frederick Faust, and, after a course of secular studies, he resolved to devote his time to wood engraving as a profession. He removed to New York, and continued his labors until he reached an excellence that soon won recognition. He received an engagement from the Century Company, and is to this day in its employ as illustrator of the two monthlies, the *Century Magazine* and *St. Nicholas.* Among his numerous engravings are "Israel," after a beautiful drawing by Kenyon Cox; "Reflection of Golden Gate," after A. Castaigne; "Afternoon at a Ranch," by Mary Halleck

Foote; "Farewell to Russia," after H. Sandham; "Canterbury Cathedral," after Joseph Pennell; "A Portrait of Joseph Jefferson," after Salem Scudder.

Specimens of Mr. Davidson's work have been exhibited at expositions in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and at the recent World's Exhibition in Chicago. Mr. Davidson's fame is such that even his worn-out instruments have been sought after for a collection of discarded tools of master engravers. The thousands of readers of magazines have long since been familiarized with the character of this artist's productions, which have called forth unqualified admiration. Many of his "proofs" have been added to private collections.

Mr. Davidson has been the recipient of medals at exhibitions, and has otherwise been honored for his work. He is a member of the Society of American Wood Engravers. He is also known as an inventor of a patent on the game of checkers called "King Checker," by which the checker is crowned without the use of two separate pieces. As an expert chess player, Mr. Davidson has been long and favorably known, and, when a resident of Philadelphia, he was regarded as its leading player. He was pitted on more than a single occasion against famous specialists, and astonished many by his evidences of skill and thought in a game that calls for deep study and a thorough understanding of every element of its intricate system.

Herman Naphtali Hyneman, son of Isaac and Adeline (*née* Ezekiel) Hyneman, was born in Philadelphia, July 27th, 1849. His taste for drawing and painting was manifested in his childhood, and developed as he reached maturer years. In 1874, he followed his natural bent, and went to Europe to pursue studies at schools of art. After a brief sojourn in Germany, he proceeded to Paris, and became a pupil of the great French artist, M. Bonnát, remaining abroad eight years. The effect of his thorough schooling and the evidence as well of his powers as a delineator of character and of expression were then seen in his picture, "Desdemona," exhibited in the Paris *Salon* of 1879, and subsequently occupying the post of honor at an exhibition of works of American artists in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, in this city. This beauteous product of the artist's brush is thus spoken of by a critic: "Looking at Shakespeare's heroine as one sees her here, one sees no commentary on the story of which she was the heroine. Although in

the main intended as an ideal, Hyneman has represented her after one of those stormy interviews with Othello. The face is very sad, and the expressive attitude, clasped hands and patient resignation—all bring Shakespeare's lovely heroine before one's eyes." "Desdemona" was purchased by Mr. Klemm, of this city. Mr. Hyneman's next picture "Juliet," won the plaudits of *connoisseurs*. It was exhibited at the Paris *Salon* of 1881, and afterwards at the National Academy of Design in New York City. "It represents Shakespeare's creation of the passionately-loving maiden on a balcony, looking down pensively with a letter at her feet, which she has absently let fall from her hands. . . . . The countenance expresses the tenderness so typical of that heroine." Mr. Hyneman has had studios at different times in New York City and Philadelphia, and his main work has been in the line of portraits, having executed several of well known persons in the community. Among his romantic and imaginative pictures are: "It Might Have Been," representing a young lady contemplating what might have been had she a lover by her side;" "Marguerite in Prison," depicting a most touching scence from Goethe's "Faust;" "A Passing Glance;" "On Tiptoe;" "Twelve O'clock;" and "On the Pier." Quite an attractive picture is Mr. Hyneman's portrayal of a scene at the race-track in Jerome Park; wherein he cleverly depicts the countenances of the attendants who are watching with exciting interest the racing of the horses in their attempts to outdo each other.

Mr. Hyneman is a first cousin of Moses Jacob Ezekiel, the world-renowned sculptor, who, in his historic studio, in the Diocletian Baths at Rome, Italy, modelled the Statue of Religious Liberty, now adorning Fairmount Park, and who continues producing works which have placed him in the vanguard of the most illustrious sculptors of modern times—works which are, in the words of a writer, "the sublime conception of a religion which draws one people to another in the bond of brotherhood."

August B. Koopman, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Koopman, now of Atlantic City, New Jersey, was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, January 2d, 1869. After a schooling in Philadelphia, he entered the "Antique" Class of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and following an interval, during which he graduated from the Boys' Central High School, he entered the

"Life" Class, under the tuition of Thomas Hovenden. His first painting was a copy of the superb work of Bouguereau, "Orestes Pursued by the Furies"—a picture belonging to the Academy, and which has been considered a model of its kind. After further endeavors of an encouraging character, young Koopman, in 1887, was sent to Paris—the home of art and of artists. There he was fortunate in obtaining instruction from Fleury and Bouguereau, and was admitted to the *École des Beaux Arts.* His progress was rapid, and, ere long, he received honorable mention at the celebrated Julien Academy, and a medal at the *Beaux Arts.* In two years, his work had received such recognition that it was at once admitted to the grand *Salon* of the *Champs Elysées*, in Paris, and the young artist was favorably received in art centres. This *entrée* into the *Salon* rendered his work thereafter acceptable, and each year has found Mr. Koopman's productions on the walls;—his powerfully drawn painting, "Benedicté, or Blessing of the Bread," exhibited in 1892, being received with much commendation by the Parisian critics. This work is of remarkable size, and each of the seven life-sized characters is considered a study worthy of an artist of high rank.

Mr. Koopman has executed portraits, which also evidence his remarkable capacities. He has exhibited some of his productions on this side of the Atlantic, where they have been received with pronounced favor. Three of his paintings were placed among a selected number for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and were much admired. Mr. Koopman frequently visits the United States, where his family resides, and Philadelphia, his former home. He intends, however, locating in Paris, and there following up his chosen profession.

Max Levy, born in Detroit, Michigan, July 9th, 1857, spent his first active years in an architect's office, but early joined his brother, Louis E. Levy, in the work of building up the Levytype Company. He possesses artistic abilities of a high order, which he cultivated by study at the Academy of the Fine Arts, in this city, and which were given practical direction in his brother's establishment. There he mastered the scientific technology of photo-chemistry. In 1891 he perfected his brother's invention of the engraved glass screen used in the modern "half-tone" processes, and having purchased the latter's interest in their joint patents, he has developed this

invention to a point where it has assumed a foremost place in the graphic art industries, and has superseded all other similar appliances.

Mr. Levy was married in 1885 to Miss Diana Franklin, of Baltimore, sister of Professor Fabian Franklin, of Johns Hopkins University, and niece of the late scholar and philanthropist, Michael Heilprin—herself a former student at the Academy of the Fine Arts, of this city.

Frank Moss, a son of Joseph L. Moss, an Israelite long identified with Jewish affairs, was born in Philadelphia, May 9th, 1837. Though evincing an inclination for art at an early age, he still did not embrace that profession until later years; at first engaging in the commission and dry goods business in New York City, from which, however, he retired in 1874. He then sailed for Europe, and proceeding to the Capital of France—the great centre of art—pursued his studies for several years under M. Bonnát. His progress was rapid, and soon the excellence of his work attracted attention, and in the exhibitions of the Paris *Salon*, a number of his paintings occupied important places on the walls. Church scenes, and portraits of interest to the church, constituted his chief work; his heads of Jesus, and other religious pictures being considerably in demand among Catholic families, and some of them being placed in churches and cathedrals, specially in the Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia. Of his pictures, a copy of Ribiera's "Entombment" (the original of which is in the Louvre, at Paris) was also presented to the Cathedral in this city.

Artist Moss has exhibited on various occasions at our Academy of the Fine Arts, at the New York Academy of Design, in Boston and in cities of the West, his works, including "The Fortune-Teller;" Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt;" "The Doll's Dressmaker;" and "Prayer." As a member of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, he has also distinguished himself in the character of work peculiar to that Club.

Mr. Moss has occasionally visited Europe in the pursuit of his art, and some of his works have been painted there. For some time his studio has been located in New York, and he now resides in that city.

Jacques Reich affords a remarkable example of an illustrator, though he has otherwise acquired fame. Mr. Reich was born in

Hungary, August 10th, 1852. He studied art in Buda-Pesth. Arriving in the United States in 1873, he took a course in the Academy of the Fine Arts in this city, and resided in Philadelphia for a considerable period. After further study, he returned to Europe, and in Paris had the opportunity of being instructed by two of the great masters—Robert Fleury and William Adolphe Bouguereau. Mr. Reich brought forth a large variety of sketches in black and white, and in charcoal, pen and ink sketches, and latterly turned his attention to book illustrating. In this last named feature, he had discovered his *forte*, while publishers and the public have been quick to recognize his pre-eminent talent. In 1885, the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons obtained Mr. Reich's services as an illustrator of their "Cyclopædia of Painters and Paintings." His pen and ink portraits were an immediate success, and the artist's abilities were enlisted by periodicals, and by the publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co., whose "Annual Cyclopædia," in its separate editions in 1886, 1887, and 1888, was illustrated by Mr. Reich. Perhaps, the work, however, which testifies not only to his extraordinary capacity and brilliancy, but to his industry, is best shown in "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," issued in six volumes, and to which Mr. Reich furnished sixteen hundred portraits illustrative of its text and the characters whose biographies or biographical sketches are presented in that work. Mr. Reich now occupies a place second to none in the United States, and no small credit belongs to Philadelphia, where he received part of his instruction, and where he developed his knowledge in a department of art for which he has shown so decided an aptitude, and has through it rendered his labors of signal service to the literary, not less than to the art world.

Max Rosenthal has had a varied and interesting career as an artist. Born in Turck, Poland, Russia, November 28th, 1833, his love of art seems to have been inherited, his mother having possessed considerable talent in that direction, and his brother being a painter of note. At the age of fourteen years, he went to Paris, France, and there pursued studies in drawing, lithography, and painting, under M. Thurwanger. Two years later, in 1849, he accompanied his teacher to Philadelphia. Here he continued his studies, and was the first Israelite to enter the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts as a student, when Hyman Gratz was its Treasurer.

Mr. Rosenthal early devoted himself to chromo-lithography, in which he has met success. He made the plates for the first book completely illustrated by this process in the United States, "Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters." In 1854, he lithographed the interior of the former Masonic Temple in this city, then situated on the north side of Chestnut Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets (the present site of a monster bank and trust building). His pioneer work was further evidenced by the first fac-simile of water-color painting in the United States, and for which work he obtained a diploma from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he followed the Army of the Potomac as artist, and executed drawings of every camp until the period of the Battle of Gettysburg (in July, 1863). He made the illustrated plates for the report of the United States Military Commission to the Crimea, presented in 1860 (this commission consisted of Captain, afterwards General, George B. McClellan, Major Richard Delafield, and Major Alfred Mordecai). He executed engravings of coins in America for Dr. Dickinson's work, "Numismatics of the United States;" also about two hundred lithographs of celebrated men, and a number of large plates.

Mr. Rosenthal has illustrated some of H. W. Longfellow's poems, and productions of other eminent writers, and has done artistic work on interiors of notable edifices, among them St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City—a work done together with his son, Albert Rosenthal. He ranks high as an etcher, as an engraver, and as a painter—both in oil and in water-colors. His portrait etchings are numerous, and his work is marked by original, as well as elevated, methods; hence his services as an instructor have frequently been called into requisition, by the Art Students' Union, and by other classes and students. Mr. Rosenthal's style is much admired, and he has executed numerous works for private collectors. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Albert Rosenthal, a son of Max and Caroline Rosenthal, was born in Philadelphia, January 30th, 1863, and, though still young, he has acquired an enviable reputation among artists. Besides having the advantage of his father's experience and talent in his studies, he pursued courses of instruction at the Academy of the Fine Arts, and in the Art Students' Union, of which he became Secretary.

Mr. Rosenthal's skill was shown in his youth, and his subsequent work would do honor to an artist many years his senior. He has not confined himself to any particular department, though at present, portrait painting is his specialty, and in that he, perhaps, excels. His "Study of an Old Man," exhibited at the Academy, bears splendid evidence of this statement. His work as an etcher and an illustrator, both separately and in conjunction with his father, has also evoked deserved encomium. Its character is visible in his etchings of George Washington, in his collection of portraits which adorn Hampton L. Carson's work on the "History of the Centennial of the Constitution," in his portraits of Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and in other etchings, to the number of several hundred. These specimens alone have placed him in the foremost line of portrait etchers, and have won his works places of honor at art exhibitions. He has been exceedingly industrious in his efforts to obtain originals of rare portraits, which he has reproduced with faithful exactness.

It would be impossible to mention all of Mr. Rosenthal's productions within these narrow limits. Since his return from Europe, where he studied in Paris under Gerome, the famous master, his works in oil have commanded general attention; his portraits of different persons, among them Justice Mitchell, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, winning for him the approbation of critics, and the patronage of the art-loving.

Mr. Rosenthal's studio contains a number of examples of his finest work, evidencing delicacy of touch and beauty of execution. The Historical Society of Tennessee elected this artist an honorary member. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL MENTION.

Philadelphia Israelites have no mean representation of men and women who have figured, at times, in the realms of art. . . . . Alexander Zellner (deceased) has left some excellent crayon work in portraits. . . . . Mrs. Dinah J. Levi (*née* Emanuel), now a resident of New York City, has attained success in portrait painting; among her productions being a portrait in oil of the Reverend

Doctor Sabato Morais. . . . . Professor Angelo Heilprin, the eminent scientist, has evinced his skill and artistic conception as a painter, in several works seen in exhibitions here and elsewhere. . . . . Philip Muhr, who studied abroad, has contributed some works in oil, among them a portrait of the illustrious Jewish champion, Sir Moses Montefiore, Baronet. . . . . Tobias Theodore Cohen (deceased), executed a splendid specimen of crayon work in 1876, entitled "The First Centennial." The thought of the artist is represented by the triumph of civilization over idolatry; or the discomfiture of those still steeped in debasing heathenism, by the advancing flame of enlightenment. This picture is admitted to be well conceived and artistically elaborated. . . . . Jacob Aub was once a well-known lithographic engraver; among his productions being "The Siege of Sebastopol." . . . . Norman Friend, his partner, was also an engraver of merit. . . . . Max Fiegman has done creditable crayon work. . . . . E. Bechhoefer, a former resident of this city, but who, some years since, returned to France, was likewise known as an artist in crayon portraits. . . . . Miss Gertrude Weil, oldest daughter of Edward H. and Isabel R. (*née* Lyons) Weil, has shown extraordinary talent in painting, and gives bright promise. She is at present a student in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and some of her productions have been exhibited here, and at the World's Exposition in Chicago. Miss Weil has made illustrations for several books. . . . . Meyer Dantzic, a native of Russia, is another bright student of the Academy of the Fine Arts. He has done work in oil, in modelling, etc., etc., and is now pursuing studies in Paris, France. . . . . Julius C. Fireman is exceptionally clever at illustrations, and his abilities have been shown in his work for different publications. . . . . Miss Florence Einstein has attained much success in a special line of art, and she is now an efficient instructor in the Philadelphia School of Design for Women.

IV.

IN MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THAT art identified with the noblest emotions of mankind; that art whose influence sways all, whether savage or civilized; which helps, as it were, to the completeness of one's nature; and without which, declares the immortal Shakespeare, man is "fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;" that art—Music—has found its brilliant, its representative exponents, among the seed of Israel from the earliest periods of human history. To prove the attachment of Hebrews to music, we have no need to go back to the time of Jubal, the antediluvian, who is mentioned in the sacred pages of Holy Writ as "the father of all those who play on the harp and organ;" nor to the Levites—the choristers in Tabernacle and Temple; nor to David, the matchless singer of Israel. In every era, Jews have pursued with delight an art transmitted from generation to generation. Music always had its charms; not so the drama, or rather, the stage. In ancient times, the latter was associated with the most brutal and brutalizing sports; with the murderous combats of gladiators; with the immoral Olympian games of the Greeks, and the horrid arena of the Romans, wherein thousands and tens of thousands were consigned to a shocking—fate to make "a Roman holiday"—as Lady Morgan observes in her work on "Italy."

True, the Greeks had their tragic authors and their tragedians; the Romans their plays and their actors; but these were no attraction to the unfortunate Hebrew—the captive and the persecuted in the midst of those who reveled in wealth, pomp, and luxuriousness, but also in debauchery. Israel had representatives of the drama in days of yore; but these afforded no joy, no solace, in the midst of a real tragedy then, and for ages after, enacted. Even music, for a time, was banished; or the Hymn of Praise gave place to the

Elegy and the Lamentation. The outcasts of Judea could not sing the Songs of Zion in a strange land.

With the dawn of enlightenment, however, there came a change in other conditions, and the stage soon assumed its rightful function. In modern times, the opera and the theatre have been largely supported by the patronage of Israelites. (95) The love of the drama has assumed as pronounced a form among them as the admiration of music, and that music too, which both pleases and arouses study; the music of the classical school, associated in rank with the plays of Shakespeare, and other writers of more recent date, who have devoted their talents, yea, their genius, to render the actor's art a desirable, an elevated calling;—a sphere for the presentation of that which may instruct and improve; bettering human kind, by illustrating the triumph of good over evil in a manner directly appealing to the innermost senses and to the better part of every man's nature. In latter days, our coreligionists have taken to the stage in considerable numbers, and to-day the roll of the histrionic art is emblazoned with names from among our people, who have contributed their share to its success, both in the capacity of managers and actors.

Philadelphia is regarded as a centre for disciples of Thespis; its numerous amusement halls being constantly added to, with the growth of a population eager to seek rational amusements. In the earliest introduction of the drama in the United States, our city was among the favored places, and to this day an historic hall flourishes in our midst in the Walnut Street Theatre, founded in 1808; but which was preceded years before by theatres no longer in existence. At this and in other houses, not a few Israelites have figured on the stage in plays that will have production in all times; in musical works of renowned masters; in comedy and in tragedy; in grand opera and in comic opera; in farce and in satire; in burlesque and in other features—now so varied, and which give the stage a

(95) Samuel Hays, Mark Prager, Jr., Isaac Franks, and Michael Prager were, as previously stated, among the earliest subscribers to the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1792. [See reference in historical part of this work, page 29.]

character not always, perhaps, in keeping with its real purpose, but, nevertheless, productive of a certain kind of success. (96)

Among actors quite distinguished in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Miss C. Solomon, and Miss M. Solomon are specially mentioned, and each appears to have won success in a varied repertoire, presented in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. (97) In Mr. Charles Durang's history of "The Philadelphia Stage," a number of our coreligionists are mentioned as exponents of the drama and of song. (98) William Dinneford, "a dashing young Israelite from London," seems to have had a record as a manager, which was, to say the least, remarkable. He is first mentioned in connection with the stage in 1822, and in 1823, he made his *début* at the Chestnut Street Theatre. He must have possessed extraordinary talents, since he was engaged to fill leading roles. He subsequently went to New York, and there embarked in managerial enterprises; being connected with the Bowery Theatre, the Lafayette Theatre, and the South Pearl Street Theatre, Albany (New York). During a period of sixteen years, Dinneford is said to have conducted theatres "in almost every principal city and town in the Atlantic States." His varied accomplishments and agreeable ways rendered him quite popular. While as an actor he obtained much favor, the managerial feature seems to have been more to his taste. In 1840–1841 he was lessee of the Walnut Street Theatre, and was subsequently associated with Ethelbert A. Marshall in its management. Later on, he became lessee of the Arch Street Theatre. It was at Dinneford's Albany Theatre that Charlotte Cushman (then in her twentieth year) appeared on October 11th, 1836, as *Lady Macbeth;* Junius Brutus Booth impersonating *Macbeth.* The latter was among those who graced the stage of the Walnut Street Theatre during Mr. Dinneford's management; playing there several nights in December, 1840. Many a

(96) The Prune Street Theatre was a well-known resort, opened in 1820, and which continued until about 1825. A Mr. Bloom is mentioned as a member of a company playing there in 1822. The building still stands on the south side of what is now Locust Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and is occupied by a firm dealing in mineral waters.

(97) See "History of the American Theatre," in three volumes—thus far issued—by George O. Seilhamer.

(98) Among other works bearing upon subjects herein discussed are: Brown's "History of the American Stage;" Phelps's "Players of a Century;" and "The Stage and its Stars—Past and Present"—in twenty-eight parts (Philadelphia, Gebbie & Company, 1887).

story has been circulated about the elder Booth to convey the impression that he was a Jew or of Jewish descent. While this statement has been declared and re-asserted time and again, no substantial proof has been offered, though incidents are quoted to sustain the opinion. For instance, it has been said that, originally, the family name was *Succāh*, but that the English translation—*Booth*—was afterwards adopted. It is, moreover, stated that the elder Booth, at times, pronounced Hebrew words, and that, in London, he once essayed *Shylock*, in "The Merchant of Venice," in *Juedisch* dialect; that Hebrew expressions were often known to pass his lips—and similar evidences are offered, all of which—entertaining, as they must prove—are, by no means, convincing. (99)

To return to Dinneford.—His theatrical ventures did not satisfy his expectations; and, in 1845, he appears to have opened a restaurant, called "The Byron," in New York City. How long he continued in that venture is not stated; but, after a residence in the West, he went to the city of Panama, where he died on December 8th, 1852.

The name of Phillips is of frequent occurrence in the history of the American theatre, and both men and women bearing that name figure in its annals. Aaron J. Phillips, a son of Jonas Phillips, an early President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, was born in Philadelphia. The Arch Street Theatre was conducted by him during the autumn and winter seasons of 1829–1830. In announcing its opening, Mr. Phillips "has the satisfaction of informing the public that no pains or expense has been spared to render this establishment the most efficient in the country." In his company were quite a number of capable actors, including his nephew, Moses S. Phillips, also a native of Philadelphia, born February 23d, 1798. The latter's action on a certain occasion, when he took advantage of a mistaken identity, to accept an engagement in New Orleans, intended for his uncle, was not creditable to him; however, his ability as an actor, whether in comic or in serious roles, appears to have been fairly tested, and to

(99) Edwin Booth, writing of his father, observes that he was always imbued with the essence of whatever part he was to perform. "If *Shylock* was to be his part at night, he was a Jew all day; and, if in Baltimore at the time, he would pass hours with a learned Israelite, who lived near by, discussing Hebrew history in the vernacular, and insisting that, although he was of Welsh descent, that nation is of Hebraic origin; a belief for which there is some foundation." [See, article on Junius Brutus Booth, in "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States from the days of David Garrick to the Present Time"—in several volumes—edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton.]

his advantage. On the occasion of the opening of the Arch Street Theatre (or, as termed, "Philadelphia Theatre") on August 31st, 1829, the prices were given as follows: Boxes, 75 cents; pit, 37½ cents; gallery, 25 cents. (The scale was afterwards changed to $1.00, 50 cents, and 25 cents, respectively.) The bill announced was "The West Indian," a comedy, by Cumberland. It was well received. The management spared no pains to stage the plays acceptably; yet Mr. Phillips's efforts were not eventually rewarded with the results looked for, and he was compelled to abandon his enterprise. He had labored hard to maintain a first-class house, with a company of thorough merit, and with "stars," such as Mr. James E. Murdoch, whose brilliancy as an elocutionist, and natural talent as an actor ought to have brought Mr. Phillips a deserved reward. Aaron J. Phillips's career on the stage was, perhaps, attended with better success. His first appearance was at the Chestnut Street Theatre as *Young Norval*, in "Douglas; or, the Noble Shepherd," by John Home. Described in later years, as of "ungainly appearance," he gradually took to old men's parts, and his role being essentially that of a comedian, his "make-up" and rendition of whatever character he assumed won him applause and favorable comment. Mr. Phillips also essayed among other characters, *Dentatus*, in J. Sheridan Knowles's tragedy of "Virginius;" *Sir Anthony Absolute*, in Sheridan's well known comedy of "The Rivals;" and the *Second Witch*, in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." He was, at a certain time, in the company supporting the elder Booth, when the latter produced Shakespeare's "Richard III." Mr. Phillips afterwards received a benefit at the Walnut Street Theatre, on which occasion several artists, among them Miss Charlotte Cushman, interpreted characters in the musical play of "Rob Roy." Mr. Phillips was an uncle of Mordecai M. Noah, a playright of note and a distinguished character, elsewhere mentioned in this work. Aaron J. Phillips died in New York in 1846.

Moses S. Phillips's first appearance on the stage was on May 2d, 1827, when he essayed *Mawworm* in "The Hypocrite;" and afterwards *Brummagen* in "Lock and Key." His repertoire included many roles; at times he was seen in comedy, at other times in tragedy, and he attained quite a reputation for his versatility. He and John Barnes played the two *Dromios* in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors." The resemblance and enunciation were so striking that

the two men could scarcely be told apart. At different periods, Mr. Phillips was manager of theatres in various cities. At one time, he conducted the Richmond Hill Theatre, in New York. He died in that city in 1854.

Among other male actors and writers for the stage, bearing the same name, and known here in the '40s and the '50s, were Mr. J. Phillips, who played at the Arch Street Theatre, under Mr. W. E. Burton's management; Mr. Austin H. Phillips, whose *forte* seems to have been songs of a varying character; Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, a playwright of no inconsiderable merit, who wrote dramas with attractive titles, and largely of the spectacular order—some of which were markedly successful; and Mr. J. D. Phillips, also a dramatic writer;—"The Female Spy," "Paul Clifford," and "Beauty and Booty" being among his productions. Mr. H. B. Phillips, a brother of Jonas B. Phillips, became an actor and a manager of note. He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, May 19th, 1819, and took to the stage when a young man. He appeared at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1842. He then resided for a time in different cities, being engaged in managerial enterprises. He was at the Astor Opera House, New York, during the famous "Macready Riot." (100) In more recent years (the '70s or thereabouts) Mr. H. B. Phillips was connected with the Chestnut Street Theatre (on the north side between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets) when that house was conducted by the celebrated "star," Mr. Edward L. Davenport. Whether this was the same Phillips as the afore-mentioned cannot be ascertained, though there is no evidence at hand to doubt it. The stock company in those days was of unusual merit, and this feature distinguished not only the Chestnut, but the Walnut and the Arch Street Theatres; in fact, all that put forth claims to public recognition. Mr. Phillips essayed numerous roles, and with the intelligence and skill of a consummate actor. Many persons have a distinct recollection of his forceful and pathetic impersonation of *Isaac of York*, the unfortunate Jew, in the dramatized version of Sir Walter Scott's beauteous novel of "Ivanhoe;" the title-role being then in the hands of Mr. Frank Foster, and the presentation being marked by general excellence.

(100) As is well known, this and similar riots were the result of ill feeling and jealousy between Edwin Forrest, the American actor, and William Charles Macready, the English actor, and their respective partisans. The feud was kept up on both sides of the Atlantic, with—to say the least—no credit to the stage.

Of actresses, the Phillipses also furnished a considerable quota. . . . . Sophia Phillips appeared as a "star," at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in 1828. . . . . Miss L. A. Phillips, an English artiste, came here in 1834, with high encomiums won in London. She opened her engagement at the then Chestnut Street Theatre (on the north side above Sixth Street) as *Juliet*, in "Romeo and Juliet;" and subsequently appeared as *Claudia* in Miss Mitford's tragedy of "Rienzi;" *Cordelia* in "King Lear;" and *Desdemona* in "Othello"—difficult parts, indeed; yet, her assumptions elicited praise, though tempered with criticism. "This lady," says Durang, "possessed a fine face, expressive of softness, had dignity of mien and polished manners. In declamation she was forcible, which, with well-schooled elocution—impressed with all the effect that she could give to passion—seemed more the effect of art than nature. The display was artificial, and not the flow of natural feeling. With most commanding tragic attributes, she lacked the qualities of genius. Her private character was most estimable; her deportment was ever that of the gentlewoman." Miss Phillips afterwards married and retired from the stage.

Miss S. Phillips is mentioned about the same period as "a cultivated vocalist," with "a very pleasing, but not a powerful, soprano voice, of flexibility and easy execution." She was heard in this city. . . . . A Mrs. Phillips appeared in both opera and drama, at the Arch Street Theatre; in the former, during the season of 1846–1847; and in the latter, during that of 1849–1850. Whether this was the same person in both instances, it is impossible to tell; but it may well be questioned as rather unusual. . . . . Mrs. H. Phillips, a vocalist, is another name met with about the same time. . . . . Neither of these must be mistaken for the celebrated artiste, Adelaide Phillips who, in all probability, was not of Jewish stock. . . . . Thus much for the Phillipses, in their relation to the stage.

Madame Solomons and the Misses Arnold and Solomons were members of the Chestnut Street Theatre's Stock Company during the season of 1799–1800. A Mr. Meyer sang in opera there during 1846–1847. Beyond these statements, we have no further information.

S. Samuels, a singer and dancer, was seen at Musical Fund Hall, with "The New Orleans Serenaders," in 1844. In this company—

it is well to recall it—was Ole Bull, who was then announced as "only 15 years of age, and acknowledged to be the greatest violinist of his age in the World."

J. J. Nathans, an equestrian, was conspicuous in the "Grand Circle performances," given in January, 1846, at the National Theatre and Circus (the site of Gilmore's "Auditorium," now on the north side of Walnut Street, above Eighth Street). Among his feats was that of riding "on four horses, altering their speed at pleasure, from a short-hand gallop, in which the animals would step, or throw out their fore-legs in an almost horizontal manner, then fly into a running gait." . . . . Moses Lipman, Samuel Lipman, and Lewis Lipman, sons of Rev. Jacob Lipman, were all known as circus performers.

Samuel B. H. Judah (mistakenly called Judas) wrote a number of works for the stage, among them "A Tale of Lexington," "Odofriede," "The Mountain Torrent" (first produced in this city at the Prune Street Theatre) and "The Rose of Arragon." His son, Emanuel Judah, an actor of merit, played in different cities.(101)

Coming down to our own day, we behold a host of bright "stars" in the dramatic firmament—not all native Philadelphians, nor even Americans, but who have visited this city, and met with encouraging receptions. . . . . Who can forget that world-famous tragèdienne, Madame E. Rachél? (102). . . . . Theatre-goers need not be told of another equally talented artiste, Madame Janauschek, who is said to be of Jewish parentage. . . . . Our German fellow-citizens will remember Bogumil Dawison, an actor of Russian birth (born at Warsaw, May 18th, 1818), whose impersonations of Shakespearean characters were immensely admired, and called forth praise, such as is bestowed only upon leading lights of the stage. His assumption of the role of *Richard III* was specially remarkable. Dawison played here during the seasons of 1866–1868–1869 to critical throngs, and stirred his auditors to enthusiasm. He afterwards returned to Europe, and died in Dresden, Germany, on February 1st, 1872.

Leona Moss (Mrs. Leonie Lowengrund) is a daughter of the late

(101) Interesting sketches of the Messrs. Judah, and of other early actors in New York, are given in Judge Daly's work, "The Settlement of the Jews in North America," to which the reader is referred; also to "Players of a Century," by H. P. Phelps.

(102) A sketch of Madame Rachél will be found in "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century," pages 285–287.

Mr. Leon Hyneman, the celebrated Masonic writer and editor, of Philadelphia. Miss Moss essayed such roles as *Queen Katherine* in "Henry VIII;" *Lady Macbeth* in "Macbeth;" *Imogen* in "Cymbeline;" *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons;" *Julia* in "The Hunchback;" and *Bianca* in "Fazio; or, the Italian Wife." An agreeable stage presence, combined with a pleasing voice and decided dramatic talent, won for this actress hearty encomiums. She "starred" during a season with Daniel Edward Bandmann, himself an Israelite, whose histrionic fame is international.

Mr. Bandmann has been seen in this city and in almost every quarter of the habitable globe in a round of favorite characters, including several of Shakespeare's heroes. He was born in Betthausen, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, November 1st, 1837, and took to the stage when quite young. His methods are marked by an originality somewhat peculiar to himself, though his abilities have long since been generally admitted by competent authorities, among them the late Edwin Forrest, who saw in Bandmann a tragedian of no mean powers. Audiences have been quick to recognize in him those remarkable characteristics and acquirements which have placed their possessor in the front line of representative actors of this century. A published work from his pen is entitled "An Actor's Tour; or, Seventy Thousand Miles with Shakespeare," in which he tells of his varied experiences and of his travels.

Rose Eytinge is another name, well-known to admirers of the legitimate drama. Miss Eytinge is a native of Philadelphia, and was born in 1835. She made her début as an actress before reaching womanhood, and has since appeared in companies of famous histrions, among them Edwin Booth, and has evinced her dramatic talents in scores of characters, not a few being Shakespeare's heroines. . . . . Pearl Eytinge, sister of the preceding, is also well-known on the stage.

Adah Isaacs Menken attained a broad reputation in several branches of stage art. Born near New Orleans, Louisiana, June 15th, 1835, her uncommon beauty, joined to varied accomplishments, attracted public attention when she was still a young girl. It is said that her father was a Spanish Jew, named Fuertes. She married in 1856 Alexander Isaac Menken, and, though wedded to, and divorced from, several husbands in turn, she retained the name by which she is known. Her career, indeed, was a checkered one. A

dancer, and an actress—both in tragedy and in comedy—a musician, a painter, a sculptor, a poet, Adah Isaacs Menken was a unique personage in stage annals. She appeared in many a part; her name, however, is associated with that of *Mazeppa.* That character she interpreted on both sides of the Atlantic. She enjoyed the acquaintance of distinguished men in the field of letters, and her talents found favor even from nobility and royalty. Her course was not always free from stains. She had experienced private griefs which worked upon a strongly emotional nature. But this same nature also asserted itself at times in an attachment to Judaism. She died on August 10th, 1868, and was buried in Mount Parnasse Cemetery (on the outskirts of Paris, France). The inscription on her tombstone consists of but two words: "Thou Knowest." (103)

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the renowned French actress, is the daughter of a Dutch Jewess. It is needless to say, that she is known wherever the actor's art has found an entrance. Neither has popular appreciation failed to manifest itself wherever and whenever this great artiste has appeared.

Isaac Newton Gotthold deserves a prominent station among the conscientious and gifted actors of our time. The son of a Jewish minister, he was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1837. His love for the theatre and his natural talent for elocution soon asserted themselves. His ascent on the actor's ladder was rapid, and, ere long, he occupied a distinctly representative position on the American stage. In every character he filled, a thorough conception and an effective presentation of his part were distinctively marked. Such men as Mr. Gotthold maintained the rightful standard of the actor's profession, amidst degenerating influences on all sides. He had supported such "stars" as Edwin Forrest, Lucille Western, Lawrence Barrett, Lillian Adelaide Neilson, Mary Anderson, Miss Fortescue, and Jeffreys-Lewis. At one time he was manager of the Pittsburg Opera House. Mr. Gotthold appeared frequently in this city, under encouraging auspices, being last seen in September, 1887, in a production of Sardou's drama of "Dolores." During the Civil War he had served in a New York Regiment. He was too soon removed from his active labors, being a comparatively young man

(103) Particulars *in extenso* of Adah Isaacs Menken have been frequently given; but considerable that is of interest may be found in Phelps's "Players of a Century," wherein her successes are recounted, and estimates of her character are presented.

at his death, on September 12th, 1888. Mr. Gotthold wrote several plays, of which mention must be made of "Not So Black as Painted," "The Victor of Rhe," and "Micaliz."

It is not, however, our design to dwell upon careers of individual actors, but only to single out here and there those with specially marked traits. Nor is it possible to recall all among our coreligionists who have shone behind the footlights of Philadelphia theatres. We might refer to Lewis Morrison (born in the British West Indies, September 4th, 1844, and whose right name is Morris). He has held the stage, and efficiently supported leading actors, since 1863. Some two and a half decades since, he was a member of the Walnut Street Theatre's Stock Company. He is now "starring" in "Faust," successfully assuming the role of *Mephistopheles*. . . . . A. S. Lipman, another versatile actor, is a grandson of Rev. Jacob Lipman. His impersonations, specially in the line of comedy, have been received with much favor. About fifteen years ago he was a member of the stock company attached to the Arch Street Theatre. For quite a number of seasons he supported Stuart Robson and William H. Crane, but has latterly been identified with other theatrical companies. . . . . Charles Dickson—the stage name of a Jewish actor—has appeared in various plays; quite successfully in comedy-farces. He is part-author with Henry Dobbin of a comedy-drama, called "The Schatchen" (should be "Shadchān"—he who secures wives for husbands, and husbands for wives). . . . . M. B. Curtis is the assumed name of a man who has "scored a hit" in the so-called Jewish play "Samuel of Posen." Curtis has also been seen here in "Spot Cash" and in "The Schatchen." . . . . Louis Harrison and his sister, Alice Harrison, are adepts in the line of farces and burlesques; probably, their most telling productions being "Skipped by the Light of the Moon," and "The Pearl of Pekin"—the latter a comic opera. Both brother and sister are Philadelphians. . . . . Minnie Seligman (a relation of the prominent New York bankers) possesses beauty and talent. She has steadily advanced, and her dramatic skill has been evidenced in a considerable number of pieces; the latest being "My Official Wife," given in this and other cities. . . . . Louis Aldrich, whose splendid impersonation of the leading role in "My Partner" has always been admired, is said to be of Jewish birth. . . . . Max Freeman has a record both as a stage manager and a careful actor. . . . . Nannie Lewald, a

promising actress, has interpreted leading roles, in "Oliver Twist," "Our American Cousin," "Our Boys," "Ticket-of-Leave-Man," and other favorite dramas. She has also appeared in melo-dramas, and in the companies of celebrated "stars." Miss Lewald, who is a native of Philadelphia (born June 28th, 1867), is an educated lady, with distinctive merit as an elocutionist, and the possessor of a pleasing voice and dramatic methods of no mean order. . . . . Emma L. Billstein appeared some years since with success, mainly in emotional parts. . . . . Jay (Jacob) Hunt, a talented comedian, has been seen to advantage in numerous and clever impersonations. He is a forceful actor, possessed of genuine humor and original stage methods.

In the general list the following must be included: Aaron R. (Richard) Hunt, a brother of the preceding, an actor and a stage manager, who appeared in different parts. He died on March 28th, 1894. Philip Hunt, another brother, who has essayed various characters; Mrs. Jay Hunt, who possesses marked histrionic abilities; S. F. Reynard (Simon Fox) who has played "David Garrick;" Max Arnold (Hess) in varied characters; Edward R. Mawson, who has appeared in a number of dramas, among them "A Fair Rebel," written by his brother, Harry P. Mawson, who is a frequent writer for different publications; Fanny Cohen, in burlesques and specialties; and Herr Morrison, a German actor, who has figured in Shakespearean characters, etc.

David Belasco, Benjamin Edward Woolf, and Sydney Rosenfeld are among well-known playwrights, whose productions are often brought out in this city.

In the field of elocution, Miss Ida Sternberger and Miss Emma Silberman have shown extraordinary talent, and have been heard in public.

As theatrical managers and as *Impresarii*, Jews are also conspicuous, and when such names are cited as Max Strakosch, Maurice Strakosch, Max Maretzek, Daniel and Charles Frohman, Rudolph and Edward Aronson, Jacob and Maurice Grau, and Marcus R. Mayer, enough is known to realize the success attending efforts in this direction. . . . . In the realms of the spectacular, the brothers Kiralfy—Imre, Bolossy, and Arnold—have an international reputation. They built the Alhambra Palace, now the South Broad Street Theatre (on the east side, between Locust and

Spruce Streets), in 1876, and conducted it until early in 1877. This theatre was fitted up with a garden to the north, in which an orchestra performed between the acts of showy spectacles, produced in the house. The Kiralfys have since been conducting companies. Arnold is a clever grotesque dancer, and he figures in most of the pieces of the character mentioned.

In the domains of the "secret art" more than a few of our race have exhibited their qualities and adaptability to extremely novel feats; in sleight-of-hand tricks, or as *Prestidigitateurs*—as they are called. Signor Antonio Blitz was a leader in the "secret art." His performances were attended by delighted and puzzled crowds. . . . . A man who has attained a far wider reputation, however, is Professor Alexander Herrmann. He was born in Paris, France, in 1844, and is the son of a "magician," who performed many astonishing feats, and who is said to have been paid $5,000 by the Sultan of Turkey, for a single performance. Herrmann, the son, soon acquired a knowledge of "mysteries," and began his career as a conjurer when still a boy. In almost every part of the world Herrmann has appeared, constantly adding to his products of the "hidden art" and bewildering his audiences by his remarkable tricks. In 1888–1889 he was manager of the South Broad Street Theatre, of this city, and he has been engaged elsewhere in similar ventures. Herrmann often visits Philadelphia, and is invariably greeted by crowded houses.

In conducting theatres, as well as in directing companies, reward has come to many, specially in Eastern cities of the United States. In Philadelphia, Samuel F. Nixon (Nirdlinger) has part in the management of three different houses. Mr. Nirdlinger was formerly engaged in mercantile business; but for a long period he has been identified with theatrical enterprises. He was assistant manager of the Walnut Street Theatre under George K. Goodwin's conduct of that establishment; and afterwards he became associated with J. Frederick Zimmerman in the direction of the Chestnut Street Opera House, Chestnut Street Theatre, and South Broad Street Theatre. . . . . Frank Nirdlinger, a brother of the preceding, is also connected with one or another of the above-mentioned houses. . . . . Charles Nirdlinger has written "Pompadour," a play which has been well received and favorably commented on. . . . . Solomon M. Heilbrun (deceased) was for some years

business manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre. . . . . Isaac M. Kahnweiler has long been the efficient and successful business manager of the National Theatre. . . . . S. Henry Pincus has had a varied career as an actor and a manager; latterly of the Winter Circus. Mr. Pincus is a young man of exceptional abilities in several departments. . . . . Messrs. Rich and Harris, who, for two successive seasons (1891–1892, and 1892–1893) conducted the Park and Walnut Street Theatres, are old hands in the managerial business, and have shown their experience in other cities. Frank Howe, Jr., an accomplished manager, now directs these two houses.

Mention of Rich and Harris brings to remembrance another Israelite, who labored well and successfully as a manager, and won merited popularity. Israel Fleishman was born in Baltimore in 1842. His fondness for the stage developed when he was quite young, and he inaugurated his career as a call-boy at the Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore. When sixteen years of age, he began to play minor parts; his stage name, as appearing on the bills, being "Jake Phelps." But his parents objected to this calling; hence the youth entered into business. This he followed in Philadelphia for numerous years, and he gradually built up a fortune. He then turned to his early love, not, however, as an actor, but as the conductor of an enterprise. In 1882, in conjunction with Thomas A. Hall, a noted manager, he leased the Walnut Street Theatre from John Sleeper Clarke. In 1884, Messrs. Fleishman and Hall dissolved partnership, and the former continued to direct affairs; renewing his lease in 1885, and during his management introducing improvements of various kinds, adding to the comfort and beauty of this theatre. Mr. Fleishman engaged Edward Payson Simpson, a veteran in theatrical affairs, as his business manager; and his brother, Abraham Fleishman, also occupied a position at the front of the house. The latter is still attached to the same theatre. In 1889, Mr. Fleishman supplied an up-town want when he built the handsome and luxurious Park Theatre, at the north-east corner of Broad Street and Fairmount Avenue (opened September 15th, 1889), and combined its management with that of the Walnut Street Theatre. The direction of both houses proved successful; Manager Fleishman securing many of the leading attractions, and evidencing his knowledge of the art that obtains large patronage. He also took part in communal affairs, and was a public-spirited citizen. He served as a director of the State

Hospital for the Insane, at Norristown, Pennsylvania; he was a member of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association, and a liberal contributor to charitable institutions. He died on August 22d, 1891, lamented by a large circle in and out of the dramatic profession.

Mr. Fleishman's management of the Walnut Street Theatre calls for the recital of a few facts connected with the history of that house —now the oldest in America. It was founded (as already stated) in 1808, but its earliest years were given to circus performances. In 1812 the place was enlarged, and was called "The Olympic Theatre." There "The Rivals," by Sheridan, was produced. From 1820 until it passed into the hands of John Sleeper Clarke and his brother-in-law, Edwin Booth, different managers held the reins. Some fifty years ago "the pit" was abolished, and what is known as "the parquét" replaced it on the main floor. The price of admission to that circle had been 12½ cents—what a desideratum to our present theatre-goers! Mr. Booth subsequently retired from the management, and Mr. Clarke continues to this day as owner of the historic building.

What, however, renders the Walnut Street Theatre of peculiar interest, are the operatic and the theatrical memories associated with it. It was the great resort for music-lovers, as well as for patrons of the drama, prior to the erection of the Academy of Music in 1857. There renowned singers stirred audiences to enthusiasm. Tedesco, Bosio, Truffi, Benedetti, Alboni, Bishop, Reeves, Grisi, Mario, La Grange, Brignoli, Amodio, the Seguins, and hosts of other superior male and female vocalists presented the great works of Mozart, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, Auber, Halévy, Balfe, Gounod, Verdi, and other composers of Italy, France, and the Continent. (104) There, the dramatic fervor was aroused by the elder Booth, Edmund Kean, Edwin Forrest, William Charles Macready, Edwin Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Lillian Adelaide Neilson, Madame Janauschek, Tomaso Salvini, John McCullough, Lawrence Barrett, Fanny Davenport, Mary Anderson, and all those luminaries of the stage who have rendered its annals glorious.

The history of the Walnut Street Theatre is bound up with that of the American theatre, and it is a cause for gratulation that

(104) See "A Record of Opera in Philadelphia," by W. G. Armstrong (Philadelphia, 1884). This work, which will be read with more than ordinary pleasure by music-lovers, covers the performances given here from the earliest times to April, 1883.

descendants of the ancient race not only trod its boards, but that several of them, at different eras, were its managers. May it long continue in the field of the legitimate drama—the play that amuses while it instructs; that proves of interest, while it elevates the *morale* of the profession.

Philadelphia has likewise contributed her share to the advancement of musicians and to the popularization of the musical idea. Now, more than ever, is the love of that art visibly shown. In opera and in concert—whether these be of a light, "popular" character, or whether they partake of the deeper elements of classical music—a large *clientêle* is assured. Many of the ablest instrumental performers have been furnished by this city; witness the rank and file of several of the leading orchestras of the land—the Boston Symphony (quite a number of whose members are Jews), the New York Symphony, and Metropolitan Orchestras; Theodore Thomas's recent Orchestra; our own Germania Orchestra, and others. The compositions of Max Bruch, Jacques Offenbach (who, on several occasions, visited this city), the Strausses, and Waldteufel afford constant delight. Of distinguished soloists of our time, some of whom have visited here, we may name Anton Rubinstein, Rafael Joseffy, and Rosenthal, pianists; Edouard Remenyi, Joseph Mosenthal, and Jacobsohn, violinists; Jules Levy, cornetist; Dr. Leopold Damrosch and Selli Simonson, conductors. To these celebrities dozens might be added in both vocal and instrumental spheres. (Jewish men and women are conspicuous in the ranks of singers recruited from this city.) We must be content with the mention of only a few, either natives, or at any time residents, of Philadelphia.

Simon and Mark Hassler are, perhaps, better known than almost any of the musicians of this city. The reason is evident. They have lived here, and have grown up with us. Simon was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 25th, 1832, but came here when but ten years of age. Mark has also been a resident since his boyhood. The father, Henry Hassler, was a musician, who emigrated to this country. His sons received a careful musical education, and when still young demonstrated their capacities. Simon has written numerous marches, *entr'actes*, waltzes, polkas, etc., etc. As a conductor,

his ability and popularity have united in his favor. Mr. Hassler has, for some years, directed the orchestra at the Chestnut Street Opera House, and on many a special occasion his baton is wielded over a large corps of instrumentalists. His brother, Mark, has similarly attained distinction. Miss Harriet Hassler, daughter of the latter, has musical abilities, as shown by her compositions. . . . . Henry Hahn is, by far, one of the ablest musicians in our midst. Not only as a faithful and an artistic violinist has he won merit, but as a thorough instructor of the art. . . . . His second son, Frederick E. Hahn, graduated a few years since with the highest honors from the Conservatory of Music, at Leipzig, Germany. His talents were duly recognized when he was placed among the first violinists of the renowned Boston Symphony Orchestra. Young Mr. Hahn is often heard at concerts in this city, to brilliant advantage. His older brother, Theodore J. Hahn, possesses a pleasing baritone voice. . . . . Max Weil, of Philadelphia, has also evidenced uncommon ability as a violinist. He is a graduate of Leipzig, and was at one time a member of the New York Symphony Orchestra. . . . . Gustav Herzberg ranks with the prominent pianists of our city. His son, Harry Herzberg, has obtained deserved recognition as a superior violinist. . . . . Samuel L. Herrmann possesses varied abilities as a pianist, an organist, and a conductor of vocal forces. He is now organist at Rodeph Shalom Synagogue, and at the Catholic Cathedral here; besides being Conductor of the Mænnerchor, an old and a celebrated choral society, at whose concerts Mr. Herrmann's musicianly qualities have been witnessed. . . . . Emanuel Herrmann, brother of the preceding, is a capable and an experienced violinist, whose services are in constant demand. . . . . The father and two sons Bendix—namely, William, Theodore, and Max—all violinists—figure in local music, and the last named even more widely, since his exceptional abilities won him the place of Concert-master in Theodore Thomas's famous orchestra. . . . . Rudolph Calmann is a violinist, conductor, and teacher of music, who has more recently resided in this city. . . . . S. Behrens was, some years since, Conductor of Italian Opera, and was quite efficient and popular as a director of orchestra, chorus, and soloists. Subsequently he became Conductor of the Young Mænnerchor, a local chorus of excellent quality. At present, Mr. Behrens fills the manager's office; numerous performances of opera and concert being given in

this city at different times, under his auspices. . . . . Leo R. Gerson is a talented solo and orchestral violinist and composer, and a leader of orchestras in comic operas. He is now a member of Simon Hassler's theatre orchestra. . . . . Constantine Sternberg is moving to the front as a pianist. . . . . Mr. Waldteufel (to whom the well-known composer of waltzes is said to have been related) was a superior violoncello player, and delighted audiences in this city during the '50s with his charming interpretation of melodies—specially those in the Divine Services; among them such as *Kāl Nidrê*, to the tune employed by *Ashkenazim* (German-Jewish Congregations). His rendition of this composition and other sacred melodies proved, says the *Occident*, of March, 1853, "that the soul of music was not wanting in the ancient composers of our people.". . . . *Apropos:* this subject—*Kāl Nidrê*—has received splendid treatment in a work bearing that title, by Max Bruch, the distinguished composer of our time. . . . . Several members of the household of Rev. Jacob Frankel, the sweet-voiced Cantor of Rodeph Shalom Congregation, have possessed musical abilities of no mean order. Mrs. Fanny Frankel, his wife, was an accomplished singer and performer on the guitar, and freely gave her services to the cause of charity. She also wrote some interesting letters from abroad, which were published at the time. . . . . Her daughter, Mrs. Rose Frankel Ensline, had a finished and charming voice, and her vocal talents, which afforded unfailing pleasure to those who were fortunate to hear her, were also the means of aiding worthy institutions. . . . . Max Frankel, a brother of the preceding, has contributed to the music of this period, a comic opera called "Ujiji," founded on Henry M. Stanley's travels in Africa. This has been successfully produced. Mr. Frankel has also composed songs, and he is active in other spheres. He resides in Scranton, Pennsylvania. . . . . Max Friedman might be termed the "old reliable." For years, his sympathetic tenor voice has been heard on public occasions. Both as a soloist and as a choral singer he has attained note, and is likewise an able instructor of the vocal art. . . . . Madame Selma Koert-Kronold is an operatic soprano of varied acquirements and of extraordinary range of voice. . . . . Sophia Flora Heilbron and Mrs. S. R. Weil are well-known names in the vocal sphere, as are Ida M. Mawson, soprano, and Charlotte M. Mawson, contralto. . . . . Nathan Piperno is a veteran in opera, having sung with celebrated

artists for several decades. Mr. Piperno is also a composer of merit. . . . . Edward Solomon, composer, Frederic Solomon, and S. B. Solomon have figured in comic opera. . . . . Mary Goldsmith is a painstaking and pleasing vocalist. . . . . Fannie Jacobs has a mezzo-soprano voice of uncommon range, and her talents are much admired. . . . . Adolph Scherzer was an excellent musician, teacher, and manager. At one time he was lessee of Concordia Hall, on the north side of Callowhill Street, below Fifth Street. . . . . James Bellak was for many years engaged in the music business; his store being largely patronized, and the pianos of different manufacturers which he handled being marked by their superior tone and workmanship. . . . . The late S. Zilenziger was an active musician, with a knowledge of several instruments, which rendered his services valuable. For some years he was organist at Beth Israel Synagogue. . . . . Maurits Leefson is distinguished alike as a pianist, an organist, and a conductor, filling the last-named position in the Young Mænnerchor. . . . . Michael Cohen has obtained praise for his technical skill, displayed in his careful and brilliant execution of difficult works on the piano-forte. . . . . His brother, Hyman Cohen, is an accomplished soloist on the violin, and an understanding interpreter of the masters. . . . . Lucie E. Mawson has decided talent as a pianist, and has frequently performed at public concerts; her playing evoking the encomiums of the critical. . . . . Augustus Victor Benham is among the representative young pianists. His method has been favorably commented on by critics at home and abroad, and his improvised pieces have contributed not a little to his popularity. . . . . Samuel Myers is a solo pianist, and a graduate (in 1894) of the Conservatory of Music, at Leipzig, Germany. . . . . Simeon Aaron Silver is an experienced violinist and orchestral player. . . . . B. Frank Jones is an accomplished pianist. . . . . Arthur M. Hartmann is a rising young violinist, who gives much promise, and has already won praises from critics. . . . . Henry Meyers has mastered the art of appealing to audiences, by his sympathetic and remarkable playing on that loveliest of musical instruments—the zither. Mr. Meyers is also a successful teacher of the zither, the banjo, etc. . . . . Mention must be made of the Stern family—sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Stern—though these have not followed music as a profession. Still, their exceptional talents have been recognized by those fortunate enough

to have attended private rehearsals and *soirées*. . . . . A. Roggenburger is another solo violinist of extraordinary merit. . . . . Samuel Jacobs, an effective basso, and other names might be mentioned among vocalists. . . . . Members of the Jonas, Fleisher (notably, Mrs. Simon B. Fleisher, an artistic pianist), Pincus, Bamberger, and many other families in the Jewish community of Philadelphia have evinced their abilities both in vocal and instrumental music. . . . . William Jonas is a composer; among his works being a march, written in honor of the venerated Sir Moses Montefiore, when the latter attained his hundredth birthday, October 24th, 1884. This composition is quite familiar in our city. . . . . Professor Angelo Heilprin is a non-professional pianist, whose love of music adds fervor and strength to his playing.

Our local annals do not mention librettists of the rank of Scribe and of Ludovic Halévy; yet Herman Brunswick has furnished several well-conceived productions to this department of literature and music; among them the libretto of Frederick Wink's comic opera, "Amina, or the Shah's Bride," produced in this city. . . . . Horace Augustus Nathans, a member of the once well-known Abt Male Singing Society, is a song writer of merit. [See sketch of Mr. Nathans in another part of this work.] . . . . Marcus Lewin, who directs the orchestra of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, is an amateur of ability. His predecessor, David T. Berlizheimer, has successfully followed music as a profession. . . . . Gustavus A. Sickles has conducted an orchestra of young amateurs. . . . . The recently organized (March 20th, 1892) Symphony Society of Philadelphia reckons in its orchestra Jewish members, among them David Nowinski and David Dubinsky. The former has shown exceptionally bright talents as a solo violinist; and the latter directs an amateur orchestra.

The lists of professionals and amateurs might be greatly lengthened, but the following additions to those actively engaged as musicians will suffice: S. L. Berens, Samuel Breidenbach, J. Burgauer (now in Albany, New York), Nathan Cohen, S. Eckstein, Herbert Hassler, Sigmund Klein, S. A. La Font, Gustav Lipschuetz, Eli Picard, Benjamin Roeschmann, A. H. Rosewig, and Marcus Sherbow.

The ranks of many of the singing societies contain Jewish members, and these are among the earnest workers in every effort to extend the knowledge and love of an art, which, when truly

understood and rightly fostered, becomes a real blessing, the value of which is inestimable.

"All hail to music!" the Jew may well exclaim; for has he not risen under its reviving influences? Has he not cast off the garb of sorrow, and put on festive raiment? Has he not become freed from proscription and exclusiveness? Has he not learned to grasp the hands of men not of his race, but who recognize in him—a brother?

V.

IN POLITICS.

In all civilized communities the Jew has asserted himself in governmental affairs. His importance as a factor in the body politic is increasing with the growth of population. In cities, towns, and villages in which he has settled he has shown by his industry and his interest in the general welfare his capacities for administrative duties, and his fellow-citizens have not been loth to repose in him important civic trusts and the responsibilities of public office. Yet, neither his race nor his religion is the gauge that measures his capabilities. The Jeffersonian test is the standard. A religious element in American politics and in American government would destroy the harmony of our free institutions; would jar with the principles upon which the Constitution of the United States is dependent; would set at naught that wise distinction between Church and State which constitutes the safety of our Republic.

The Jew who has attained distinction by his own worth and his own fitness is a proper subject for praise when his course has reflected honor upon his coreligionists, not less than upon his political constituents. Of such there are not a few, though not all have been so closely identified with the affairs of Israel and of Judaism as might be wished. Names loom up by the scores in different sections of this broad land; but our present concern is only with those in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

The Etting Family. — For several generations members of the Etting family have been conspicuous in public affairs. Not all have been identified with Pennsylvania, but most of them are natives of

this City or State. . . . . SOLOMON ETTING, born in York, Pennsylvania, in 1764, is mentioned among representative citizens who signed an address expressing disapproval of a proposed treaty with Great Britain. Mr. Etting removed to Baltimore and took a considerable part in its municipal affairs, occupying different positions, among them that of a member of its City Council in 1825, and later on President of that body. He died in Baltimore in 1847. . . . . REUBEN ETTING was another well-known citizen of Baltimore, and first Captain of the Independent Blues in 1798. President Thomas Jefferson appointed him United States Marshal for the State of Maryland in 1801. He married Frances Gratz, of this city. He died in 1848. . . . . ELIJAH GRATZ ETTING, a son of Reuben Etting, was a native of Baltimore, and was born July 14th, 1795. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1816. He served as District Attorney of Cecil County, Maryland. He died in this city on May 25th, 1849. . . . . BENJAMIN ETTING and EDWARD J. ETTING were well-known representatives of the family in Philadelphia. . . . . FRANK MARX ETTING, son of the former, born December 17th, 1833, was distinguished for his signal services in the United States Army [See references elsewhere], for his talents as a writer, and for his activity, specially during the period of the Centennial International Exhibition of 1876. Colonel Etting was the historian of Independence Hall, and the author of works of permanent value. He also served as a Director of Public Schools, and was a member of learned societies and of the Philadelphia Bar. He died in this city on June 4th, 1890. . . . . THEODORE MINIS ETTING—a son of Edward J. Etting, an esteemed Israelite and a merchant of high standing—has won much credit by his honorable course as a member of City Councils. Mr. Etting was born here, May 25th, 1846, and after receiving an excellent education he entered the United States Navy, where he soon rose to the station of Lieutenant. His civil career began with his practice of the law in 1879, his specialties being corporation, shipping, and admiralty laws, on which branches he has also written. Mr. Etting has represented the Eighth Ward in Select Council since 1885, being continuously returned to his seat, and on every occasion upholding the people's interests against "boss" rule and political demagogism. He has been Chairman of the Committee on Law, and has been to the front

in advocating measures for the advancement of the city, such as "rapid transit." Recently, to the general regret, he declined a re-election. Mr. Etting is connected with military, social, and other organizations. [See Navy Records.] His brother, CHARLES E. ETTING, has served with distinction in the army during the Civil War [See Records of Volunteers]; and other members of the same family, or related thereto, have rendered services to their country in times of need.

EMANUEL FURTH was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, September 26th, 1857. He has, however, resided in Philadelphia since his sixth year. He received instruction at Public Schools in this city, and graduated from the Boys' Central High School in June, 1874. He read law, and in 1876 entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in June, 1878. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, September 28th, 1878, and in 1881 formed a co-partnership with Jacob Singer, under the law firm name of Furth & Singer, which firm still continues.

Mr. Furth's political activity was shown in several campaigns, and in 1880, he was elected to represent the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia in the Legislature of Pennsylvania (House of Representatives); receiving a re-election in 1882. He was a member of the Extra Session in 1883, called by Governor Pattison, to apportion the State. He served as Chairman of the House Committee on Municipal Corporations, and figured in the debates, specially in advocating the abolishment of the so-called Sunday "blue laws" of 1794, specially, in so far as these compel persons, who religiously and conscientiously observe as Sabbath the Seventh day of the week, as Divinely commanded in the Decalogue—to refrain from labor also on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. The repeal of these obnoxious laws was long advocated, notably by the lamented State Senator Horatio Gates Jones, who battled in the Legislature for the cause of right, and to remove a stigma from the fair name of the Keystone State. Efforts in this direction have not, unfortunately, thus far, been successful; but the friends of true freedom have determined to renew their efforts, which must eventually result in the triumph of justice and equity.

Mr. Furth, since his retirement from the Legislature, has pursued his calling in this city. He is still active in Democratic committees;

is master of Shekinah Lodge, Number 246, of the Masonic Order, in Pennsylvania, and a member of Jewish and secular institutions in this community.

HERMAN HAMBURGER, who has served in both military and civil capacities, was born in Philadelphia, December 21st, 1837. He was afforded an education at schools, and subsequently at La Fayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1852, and from which he graduated in 1856. He studied law in his native city, entering the office of Honorable Furman Sheppard in 1858, and becoming a regular practitioner, February 16th, 1861. He rendered services to his country during the Civil War. [See Army Records.] In 1864, Mr. Hamburger was elected Justice of the Peace in Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and in 1866 Associate Judge of Carbon County; discharging his duties with ability and efficiency, and winning the approval of the public. On returning to Philadelphia he became interested in Jewish affairs, was elected President of the Hebrew Charity Ball Association, and President of the Mercantile Club, filling both positions for a lengthy period. Some years since, he removed to North Wales, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, where he is now engaged in a manufacturing business. Judge Hamburger married Madge Elias, a daughter of the late David and Eleanor (*née* Cohen) Elias. Mrs. Hamburger is a woman of varied accomplishments. Husband and wife are much respected by a large circle.

LEWIS CHARLES LEVIN won considerable distinction in politics. Born in Charleston, South Carolina, November 10th, 1808, he early removed to Woodville, Mississippi, becoming a school teacher. After a duel with an opponent, during which Mr. Levin was wounded, he soon quit that town, and having read law, followed this profession in different States of the Union, viz., Maryland, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania. In 1838, he took up his residence in Philadelphia, and was subsequently admitted to the local Bar. He espoused the cause of temperance, and edited *The Temperance Advocate.* He became known as a speaker and a writer, and he is said to have been mainly instrumental in forming the Native-American Party, in those days of new political organizations. Its cause he assisted by the publication of *The Sun,* a daily paper,

devoted to its interests. He took a leading part in the workings of the new party, although its early days were marked by exciting scenes, riot, and bloodshed. Mr. Levin, however, denounced such a course in unmeasured terms. The new party won supporters, and as its representative, Mr. Levin was elected to the United States House of Representatives three successive times, serving in 1845–1847, 1847–1849, and 1849–1851. His importance as a member of Congress was recognized in various ways, and he served as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; laboring for the weal of Philadelphia by advocating measures of improvement—such as the building of the Dry Dock. Mr. Levin's powers as a speaker were shown to advantage on numerous occasions. He died in this city, on March 14th, 1860.

Leonard Myers was born at Attleborough, Pennsylvania, in 1827. He early removed to Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Bar, December 9th, 1848. His abilities as a lawyer asserted themselves, and in addition to his private practice, he became solicitor for different institutions. Pronounced in word and deed as a Republican, he was regarded as a worthy representative in war times, when professions of loyalty were often dubiously received. Hence, at the election in 1862, Mr. Myers was chosen to the United States House of Representatives in the Thirty-Eighth Congress. After serving a full term, 1863–1865, he was re-elected time and again to the Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth, Forty-First, Forty-Second and Forty-Third Congresses, being a member continuously until 1875, and representing the Third District of Pennsylvania. He served at various times on these Committees: Foreign Affairs, Patents, and Expenditures in the Post-Office, and on a Special Committee on Civil Service. At the expiration of his term of office, Mr. Myers returned to Philadelphia, where he is now engaged in the practice of the law.

Mordecai Menasseh Noah.—Perhaps, the most striking personality among the Jews on the Western side of the Atlantic was Mordecai Menasseh Noah (105), born in Philadelphia, July 14th,

(105) There has been dispute as to Major Noah's middle name; some maintaining it to have been Manuel. On the authority of relations, it is given as Menasseh, and there are evidences to prove that this middle name is correct.

1785. It would, however, require many pages to adequately describe the career of a man of such versatile acquirements; a man, at once eminent as a diplomatist, a statesman, a playwright, a journalist, an active politician, and a religious enthusiast. Nor is a detailed sketch called for, since the separate biographies of this remarkable man are quite numerous in cyclopædias and in histories; the latest published being from the pen of Honorable Charles P. Daly, LL.D., in his valuable work on "The Settlement of the Jews in North America," edited by Max J. Kohler, A.M., LL.B., and to which article the reader is referred [Pages 104–138]. The writer of this work has also presented a sketch of Major Noah's career. [See "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century," pages 255–258.] Still, the importance of the subject forbids us passing it over with a simple remark. Mordecai Menasseh Noah is, indeed, a name worthy of remembrance by every American, and by every Jew; for he who bore it labored to uphold the interests of the one, and to defend the cause of the other; a man of truly patriotic instincts, albeit at times foully maligned by traducers; a man in whose veins flowed the blood of a devoted son of Israel, although an unusual warmth led to a mistakenly conceived scheme;—in fact, a good man.

Of Mr. Noah's parents, we know that his father's name was Manuel Noah, and that his mother, Zipporah Phillips, was a daughter of Jonas Phillips, of Philadelphia. They had two children—Mordecai and Judith. Both were quite young when their mother died, and Mordecai was left under the guardianship of his maternal grandfather. His sister grew to womanhood, but died, unmarried. Mordecai soon learned a trade, but later on, repaired to Charleston, South Carolina, where he studied law and entered journalism and politics. His career as a dramatic writer had already begun; his love of the theatre having led him to write several plays, which were successfully brought out. His name, in various capacities, had now come before the public, and in 1811, President James Madison named him as United States Consul at Riga, Russia. Mr. Noah had desired an appointment to the Barbary States; hence, for various reasons, he declined this office. His abilities and his fitness were recognized by the Administration, when, in 1813, he was selected as Consul-General at Tunis, with a special mission to Algiers. It was an unsettled period; war with Great Britain increased the difficulties, and Mr. Noah, after being held

as a prisoner in England, was, after some weeks, liberated, and proceeded to his post of duty. The Governments of the Barbary States were then naught else but pirates on the high seas. Mr. Noah, by skilful action and great ingenuity, contrived not only to assert the rights of his Government by opposing the further payment of tribute for the security of our merchant marine, but endeavored to obtain the liberation of Americans held as slaves by the Algerines. In this he eventually succeeded, but not without financial and other complications arising, and finally the Government, imagining that his religion militated against the success of his mission, recalled him. He returned to New York City, but with no discredit to himself, having fulfilled his duty, however shrewd may have been the measures he considered necessary to adopt.

Mr. Noah's attention then turned to journalism. He aided with his own money the elder Bennett—who afterwards proved an ingrate and a defamer of character—to start his *New York Herald.* He founded and edited successively the *National Advocate,* the New York *Courier and Enquirer,* the *Evening Star,* and the *Union* —a weekly. He was once editor of the *New York Sun.* He afterwards started the *Times and Weekly Messenger,* a newspaper which he conducted until his death, and which is still continued at the present time. (106) Mr. Noah's unpleasant relations with Madison's Government (or rather with the then Secretary of State, afterwards President, James Monroe) did not force him from the political field. On the contrary, he was all the more active since his return from abroad, and was a leading light specially in the days of President Martin Van Buren's administration. [See "The Life and Times of Martin Van Buren," by William L. Mackenzie.] He had previously (in 1821) been chosen Sheriff of New York, and on an outcry being raised against a Jew hanging a Christian, Mr. Noah, in his sarcastic way, remarked: "Pretty Christians, forsooth, to deserve hanging!" In 1829 he was appointed by President Andrew Jackson as Surveyor of the Port of New York, which office he resigned four years later. In 1841 he became Associate Judge of the

(106) Mr. Noah is said to have edited the *Trangram*, or *Fashionable Trifler*, a Philadelphia witty and satirical magazine, published in 1809.—See "Philadelphia Magazines and their Contributors," by Albert H. Smyth. Major Noah, so it is stated, also founded the New York *Examiner* in 1826. Compare this statement, however, with sketch in Daly's "Settlement of the Jews in North America," page 126, where the paper is called the *National Advocate*—the second of that same name.

Court of Sessions, in which office he continued for a short period. He was also an officer of the New York Militia, and was titled "Major."

It is, however, to Major Noah's philanthropic efforts that we must advert. His generosity and kindness of heart were exhibited in many acts. On one occasion, he became bankrupt by liquidating the obligations of the poor debtors, then imprisoned on Manhattan Island, during the ravages of yellow fever. More than a few worthy enterprises he aided by his purse, his pen, and his influence. He was elected in 1842 President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, of New York City. The scheme, however, which Major Noah verily believed would be a fulfilment of Messianic promises, was that of a permanent settlement of the Jews on Grand Island, in the Niagara River. This was not simply an ephemeral task; for to it he devoted his best exertions, and five years of constant labor. In 1820 the project was announced publicly, and by means of a memorial to the New York State Legislature. (107) This project was, in very deed, of a humanitarian character. Its author's feelings for his race led him to seek for a place where persecuted and hunted Israel might find a true refuge. He, however, desired to win over to his cause the Indians of North America, convinced, as others had been before him, that these were descendants of the Ten Lost Tribes, ages before taken into captivity by Sennacherib, King of Assyria. He urged his claim, not with any thought of supplanting Messianic hopes regarding an everlasting restoration to the Holy Land, but to encourage merely a temporary settlement, perhaps, with a view of that being a forerunner of the grand final act. There was a great ceremonial in Buffalo (New York) on September 15th, 1825, where the dedicatory ceremonies were held. Mr. Noah, notwithstanding, was unsuccessful in inducing an emigration to the spot, designed as an asylum for the oppressed Jews. The monument he erected bore as its inscription (partly in Hebrew and partly in English): "Hear, O Israel, The Eternal is our God; The Eternal is One. —Ararat, a City of Refuge for the Jews, founded by Mordecai M. Noah, in the month of Tishri, 5586 (September, 1825), and in the fiftieth year of American Independence." [See previous reference in

(107) This memorial is referred to in "The Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State" (page 290);—R. P. Smith, Publisher, Syracuse (New York), 1860.

Chapter on "Jewish Colonization Here and Elsewhere;" also in the work *Migdāl Zophim* ("The Watch Tower"), by Moses Klein, in which this movement is alluded to.]

It is quite impossible here to enter into a discussion of Mr. Noah's career as a writer for the stage. His plays were, as a rule, considered as well wrought, and most of them had careful presentations, though not invariably attended with favorable results. They embraced various shades of the drama—from the serious to the comic. Among them were "The Fortress of Sorrento;" "Paul and Alexis, or the Orphans of the Rhine;" "She Would be a Soldier, or the Plains of Chippewa;" "Oh Yes! or, the New Constitution;" "Marion, or the Hero of Lake George;" "The Grecian Captive;" "Yusef Caramalli, or the Siege of Tripoli;" "The Grand Canal;"—and all, it is said, were "acted with great success." [See "History of the American Theatre," by William Dunlap, Volume II].

Among the most valuable of Mr. Noah's publications we may mention "Travels in England, France, Spain, and the Barbary States," in which facts gathered from personal observation are interestingly set forth; and "Gleanings from a Gathered Harvest," being a collection of miscellaneous essays, etc. He also issued a translation of the "Book of *Yashār*"—a work claimed to be of Biblical origin, but proven long since as spurious. Major Noah was, in fact, a prolific writer on a variety of subjects, in which he displayed force, logic, at times sarcasm, but ability, study, and courage of conviction. And all this, in addition to his editorial work, evidencing his ceaseless energy and indomitable will.

Mr. Noah married Rebecca Jackson, of New York City, and their offspring numbered five sons and a daughter. He died in New York City, on May 22d, 1851. Altogether, he was a most remarkable character; a man of polyglot acquirements; but, withal, a thorough American, a believing Jew.

The Nones Family.—The name of Nones is borne and upheld by more than a single person who served this country in troublous times. We have hitherto been made familiar with the gallant record of Benjamin Nones, the honored sire, who, though not a native American, eagerly lent his aid to the land of his adoption, and was conspicuous in the Army of the Revolution, in political affairs, and

in the annals of the Jewish community of Philadelphia. . . . . JOSEPH B. NONES, son of the above, entered politics at an early age, and was only seventeen years old, when, as Private Secretary of Henry Clay, he accompanied that celebrated statesman, and his colleagues, Gallatin, Bayard, and John Quincy Adams, on the Ghent Mission. Mr. Nones's brilliant record in the Navy is elsewhere given, and he only retired therefrom in 1822, because of wounds which incapacitated him from further duty. For forty-five years Mr. Nones was a Commissioner of Deeds for every State then in the Union, and he enjoyed the acquaintance of many distinguished Americans. He died in New York City, in the spring of 1887, having entered upon his ninety-first year. . . . . Another son of Major Benjamin Nones attained distinction in the service of the United States. This was SOLOMON B. NONES, who, in the earliest years of this Government was our Consul-General to Portugal. Of him, the thrilling story is related that, while on his way to the post of duty, the vessel on which he sailed was captured on the Mediteranean Sea, by Corsairs; that all his fellow-passengers were killed, and that, singular enough (as is related in other cases), he was saved by giving a Masonic sign. Membership in the Masonic Order must have, indeed, come very useful—not to say, handy—in times of war, if determined by several instances brought to our notice. . . . . HENRY BENJAMIN NONES and HENRY BEAUCHAMP NONES, JR., are, of right, mentioned for their services in the roll of the Navy. . . . . Still another member of the same family, ABRAHAM B. NONES, was United States Consul-General to Maracaibo in 1837. He rendered faithful services, and died while filling that office.

JONAS ALTAMONT PHILLIPS.—In legal circles and in social assemblages, among Gentiles as well as among his own people, Jonas Altamont Phillips won unqualified respect for his talents and his virtues, for his scholarship and his qualities of heart. He was born in Philadelphia, July 22d, 1806, being a descendant of a family known even before the American Revolution. His father, Zalegman Phillips, lawyer, and President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, had married Arabella Solomons, whose grandfather, Mathias Bush, with other merchants, signed the Non-Importation Act, in 1765. Mr. Phillips's grandfather, Jonas Phillips, had

been President of Mickvéh Israel in its early days. Jonas Altamont studied deeply. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1822, having pursued a classical course, and in 1825 was made a Master of Arts. He read law in his father's office, and profited much by instruction received there. On May 20th, 1826, he became a regular practitioner, and his career of honor and usefulness dated from that period.

The practice of so exacting a profession as the law was not allowed by Mr. Phillips to engross his time. Student and scholar as he was, and recognized as such, he still found leisure for the exercise of his abilities in other directions. In local affairs he displayed unusual interest. He was solicitor for the Board of Health in 1841–1854, and was Democratic candidate for Mayor in 1847–1848; his successful opponent being John Swift. President Buchanan tendered him the office of Judge of the United States District Court, a position to which his attainments well fitted him, but which, however, he declined. His interest in matters of public concern did not lessen.

Among Israelites, Mr. Phillips was an active worker, and a prominent figure. In congregational, charitable, and educational spheres his advice and co-operation were sought. His fine presence, sound judgment, urbane manners, genial ways, and marked individuality served to render him a valuable member of society, and his assistance was solicited in many a good cause. For a long time he was a member of the Board of Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and always labored with much earnestness and religious enthusiasm to promote the well-being of that institution.

On April 12th, 1837, Mr. Phillips was united in marriage to Frances Cohen, of Charleston, South Carolina. Three sons and three daughters were born unto them. Mr. Phillips died, much lamented, on October 2d, 1862, but left an imperishable record of good deeds in the service of his coreligionists and the community of which he was an honored member.

Henry Myer Phillips, a son of the eminent counsellor, Zalegman Phillips, was born in Philadelphia, June 30th, 1811. He received a liberal education, and, after completing his course in private schools and at the High School of the Franklin Institute, read law. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, January 5th,

1832. At first he took up criminal law, and soon made his mark, obtaining a large clientage, and acting as counsel in notable cases. In the civil law, to which he, later on, devoted himself, he was equally successful, attaining a wide reputation for his forensic ability, thoroughness in knowledge of technical questions, and wisdom as a counsellor, and becoming one of the leaders of the profession. His advice was sought after not only by individuals, but by great corporations, to some of which he became solicitor. He was elected as Solicitor for the District of Spring Garden, in December, 1841.

In ante-bellum times, Mr. Phillips displayed a lively interest in Municipal, State, and National politics, being an active Democrat. His services were recognized in a practical manner when, on October 14th, 1856, he was elected as a member from Philadelphia to the House of Representatives in the Thirty-Fifth Congress, serving in that assembly from 1857 to 1859. The period was an exciting one, as were, indeed, most of the sessions of Congress held during the administration of James Buchanan as President of the United States. Among the great questions then debated was that on the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State or a slave State. Parties were at odds. Mr. Phillips was prominent in the discussions, and his speech favoring the entry of Kansas as a slave State was widely circulated. At the expiration of his term of office, he confined his labors to the practice of the law, and did not thereafter accept of public office, though urged at times to become Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Phillips was among the original members of the Public Buildings Commission, but resigned in 1871, because he opposed the selection of the present site at Broad and Market Streets (Penn Square). In 1869 he was chosen to the Board of City Trusts (which has the management of the immense Estate of Stephen Girard, including Girard College). On that Board he served in turn as member, Vice-President, and President. He favored the movement for the erection of the Academy of Music, at the south-west corner of Broad and Locust Streets, became a Director of the stock company, and subsequently President (1872–1884).

Mr. Phillips also served in many other public and semi-public capacities. He was a member and afterwards President of the Fairmount Park Commission; a Director of the Pennsylvania

Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities; a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company; Northern Central Railroad Company; Western Union Telegraph Company; a Trustee and later on Treasurer of the Jefferson Medical College, etc., etc. He also occupied an enviable position in social circles; belonged to various clubs, among them a Saturday night club, whose elegant entertainments at the residences of their members—all men of wealth and influence in the community—were events of the day.

Mr. Phillips had long been a member of the Masonic Order, and finally rose to the highest office—that of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of Pennsylvania, serving in 1858, and again in 1859 and in 1860. He was, throughout his career, a member of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, and in his earlier years displayed an interest in its affairs, and served on its Board of Managers, or *Adjunta*. He had besides been prominent in Jewish Societies, and was at one time President of *Chebrāh Shel Bikur Cholim Ugmiluth Chasadim* ("Society for Visitation of Sick and Mutual Assistance").

Mr. Phillips was a patron of the fine arts, and the parlors of his magnificent residence—in later years at 1325 Walnut Street—contained superb specimens of art in marble, bronze, ivory, besides paintings, to be finally placed, as devised by his will, in Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park.

Mr. Phillips was unmarried. He died on August 28th, 1884.

Alexander Reinstine was born in Gonbach, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, January 31st, 1831. After obtaining an education he came to the United States, locating in Philadelphia in 1845. He subsequently pursued further studies, and then engaged in other mercantile vocations. In 1870, on the formation of the Mutual Benefit Company of Pennsylvania, Mr. Reinstine's knowledge of mathematics, skill as an accountant, and excellence as a penman, led to his being chosen its Secretary, which position he filled continuously until his death. Mr. Reinstine was distinguished in Secret Orders; Masonic, Jewish, and others. He was first President of District Grand Lodge, Number 3, Order Késher Shel Barzel, in 1871–1872, and subsequently Grand Secretary; President of Lodges of Independent Order Bené Berith, Independent Order of Free

Sons of Israel; a member of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, and Master of Keystone (now Humboldt) Lodge, Number 271, of that Order; a member of Jewish, secular, and other institutions; Secretary of Rodeph Shalom Congregation over twenty-five years; and a Notary Public of Pennsylvania. After having been a School Director in the Twelfth Ward, he was elected to represent that Ward in the Common Council, and re-elected for six successive terms, serving in all twelve years (1879–1891). Mr. Reinstine died in this city, on November 25th, 1892.

Stephen Samuel Remak was born in Posen, Prussian-Poland, April 18th, 1821. After pursuing a course of instruction, he came to the United States in 1849; read law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice at the Courts on May 3d, 1854. As a student he was Librarian and Recorder of the Law Academy in 1851. In the first year of his practice he was associated with his brother, Gustavus Remak, in an important case, involving the surrender of an embezzler, who had fled from Prussia—an extradition treaty having just before been entered into between that country and the United States. Mr. Remak was successful in this case, and his reputation as a lawyer was thereby established. He was soon retained as counsel in other actions at law, in which the relative application of the codes of two nations was determined. His knowledge of this branch of the law led to his being specially engaged as counsel to represent different European countries.

Already in his younger years, Mr. Remak displayed an interest in public matters, and became affiliated with the Democratic Party. He was on intimate terms with James Buchanan, and after the latter became President, Mr. Remak was nominated and confirmed (in 1858) as United States Consul at Trieste—an Italian city, under Austrian rule. He there upheld the honor of this country, and made its flag respected. He continued in that office until 1861, and, prior to returning home, made a tour of the Continent, and from 1863 to 1865 resided in Paris (France), where he wrote a book called *La Paix en Amerique* ("The Peace in America"). In 1867 he returned to Philadelphia, and resumed his law practice, occasionally writing articles on current topics for newspapers, and interesting himself in different enterprises. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity,

and served as a member of the Grand Lodge of that Order in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Remak was unmarried. He died in this city, on March 1st, 1890.

GENERAL MENTION.

Among others from this City or State who have served in National, State, or Municipal positions, are the following: Myer Strouse, born in Germany in 1825; removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania; edited the *American Farmer* (1848–1852); elected in 1862 to the Thirty-Eighth Congress (House of Representatives), and re-elected to the Thirty-Ninth Congress, serving from 1863 to 1867; was a member of the House Committees on Roads and Canals, Mines, Territories, and Expenses in Interior Department. . . . . Michael W. Ash, born in Pennsylvania; member of the United States House of Representatives, 1835–1837, and served on House Committee on Naval Affairs. . . . . Davis S. Kauffman, born in Cumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1813; in early years went to Texas; as a member and as Speaker of its Assembly, advocated its annexation to the United States; on that being concluded, he was elected from Texas to the United States House of Representatives, and served from 1846 to 1851. Mr. Kauffman died at Washington, D. C., in 1851. . . . . Max Koch, Postmaster of North Clarendon, Pennsylvania, in 1882. . . . . Isaac Bahny, Chief of Fire Department of North Clarendon, Pennsylvania, in 1882. . . . . M. Seligson, former resident of Philadelphia, elected Mayor of Galveston, Texas, in 1853. . . . . Colonel Max Einstein appointed United States Consul at Nuremburg, Germany, by President Lincoln, in December, 1861, and served two years; later on, he was United States Internal Revenue Agent at Philadelphia. . . . . Colonel Max Friedman was Special Inspector of the Revenue Department in 1867–1868. . . . . Henry Marcus, David Klein, Henry Weichselbaum, Moses Levi, and Samuel Lowenstein have served at different periods as members of the Common Council of Philadelphia. . . . . Lewis Elkin was for twenty-five years a member of the Board of Public Education of the First School District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), and Chairman of the Committee on Qualification of Teachers. . . . . Moses Aaron Dropsie [See sketch

elsewhere] was candidate of the Whig Party for Mayor of Northern Liberties (Philadelphia), in 1852. . . . . Judah Isaacs has been active in the local politics of Philadelphia, and was once Democratic candidate for Coroner of this County. . . . . Simon Jacoby has been Lieutenant of the Fairmount Park and Harbor Police. . . . . Solomon W. May was interested in political movements. Born in this city, March 4th, 1839, he served in the Sheriff's and Receiver of Taxes' offices, and was latterly a clerk in the Money Order Department of the Philadelphia Post-Office. Mr. May was founder, President, and subsequently Marshal of the Sixth Ward Republican Club. During the Civil War he enlisted on the side of the Union. He died on October 6th, 1893. . . . . Abraham Kannewasser, who died in March, 1892, was a Special Officer under the Mayoralty of Daniel M. Fox. . . . . Solomon Rains, a Republican, is at present a clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of the Courts of Common Pleas (Philadelphia).

Israel Jacobs, said to have been a native of Germany, is mentioned in early records as a representative of the County of Philadelphia in the Assembly (elected in October, 1771); and as member of Congress (House of Representatives) from Pennsylvania, 1791–1793. . . . . Moses Naar, a member of the well-known Naar family, some of whom in later years, notably David Naar, rose to distinction in New Jersey and in National politics—was among the early Jewish settlers here; but he does not seem to have occupied any public office. . . . . Dr. Alexander Wertheim was a Clerk to the Board of Health during the early part of the present century, when its office was located on the east side of Fifth Street between Library and Walnut Streets. He died in April, 1830, and his remains were interred in Spruce Street Jewish cemetery. . . . . Jacob Gratz was another well-known character in early politics and in public movements. Among positions he held, were those of member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and member of the Senate of the same State, to which latter office he was elected in 1839. [See other references to Mr. Gratz in this work.] . . . . John Moss served at one time (upwards of sixty years ago) as a member of City Councils (Philadelphia). . . . . David Nathans was clerk to the Board of Commissioners of Northern Liberties about 1834. This was some twenty years before the different

districts of the City of Philadelphia were consolidated under a single Mayor. . . . . Raphael J. Moses, son of Israel Moses, of Philadelphia, took part in politics in Southern States, and served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. . . . . David Solis Cohen, a highly respected member of an honored Philadelphia family, has been prominent in political circles of Oregon, serving as Police Commissioner of Portland. He declined the nomination for Mayor of that city in 1892. [See references to Mr. Cohen elsewhere in this work.]

VI.

IN LAW.

THE reputation of the Philadelphia lawyer is national. His ability to solve intricate questions, to interpret technical points in legal codes, to defend the accused, to plead at the Bar of Justice, has won for him general recognition. From the earliest settlement of Jews in the City founded by William Penn, representatives of their number have figured in the annals of the Bar; have filled posititions within the gift of the Courts and of the people; and have otherwise attained distinction among their associates.

The earliest Jewish practitioner of law, whose record is before us, (108) was Moses Levy, heretofore mentioned, whose admission to the Bar dates as far back as March 19th, 1778, and who, a year later, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; who occupied various offices, and who finally became Presiding Judge of "the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia," which had "original jurisdiction in all cases where the sum in controversy exceeds $100. This Court holds" (to continue the quotation) "four terms annually, on the first Monday in March, June, September, and December." Moses Levy, who had previously been Recorder of Philadelphia (1802–1822), was commissioned Presiding Judge of the District Court, on December 18th, 1822, and he continued to preside over its sessions until March 21st, 1825; his associates on the Bench (in 1825) being Joseph M'Kean and Benjamin R. Morgan. (109) History goes far to show Judge Levy's acquirements, both when pleading in court and when clad in the judicial ermine. In the language of David Paul

(108) We meet with the name of Benjamin Cohen, who is said to have been Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and a new member of the Provincial Council in 1755; but no information regarding him has been discovered.

(109) See "The Philadelphia Directory and Stranger's Guide," for 1825.

Brown: "He (Mr. Levy) reached great eminence in the legal profession." (110) Moses Levy was one of the few Israelites—perhaps, the only one—who sat on the Bench in Philadelphia for any lengthy period; (111) and it is not unlikely that another, equally, if not more distinguished, counsellor, and a Jew at that, will, ere long, be elevated to a station to which his knowledge and his fitness eminently entitle him.

The list of Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania contains the names of at least two members of the Jewish race, who occupied that office at different periods. (112) Colonel Isaac Franks, of American Revolutionary fame, was Prothonotary from February 18th, 1819, until his death on March 3d, 1822. (113) Joseph Simon Cohen was appointed to the same office on December 16th, 1840, and occupied it until 1853. (114) Daniel Levy was Prothonotary of Northumberland County from 1800 to 1809. (115)

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(110) Quoted from "The Forum."

(111) Mayer Isaac Franks has been mentioned as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; but we are not in possession of facts enabling us to determine the exact period when he served. David Nunes Carvalho (brother of Rev. Emanuel Nunes Carvalho), who removed from Baltimore to this city, was "appointed one of the City Judges of the Court of Arbitration, occupying the office until business recalled him to Baltimore." This circumstance must have occurred between 1850 and 1860, but no material is at hand to confirm it.

(112) Two others are mentioned, but the only clue to their Jewish origin is their names. The former, Benjamin Jacobs (mentioned as "son of the Speaker"), was "elected and appointed Prothonotary of the County of Chester," State of Pennsylvania, by Council, met at Philadelphia, April 4th, 1777.—"Colonial Records," Volume XI, page 197.=The latter, Samuel Hart, was appointed Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, November 14th, 1839.—J. Hill Martin's "Bench and Bar."

(113) In "Colonial Records," Volume XVI, page 1, the following action of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, February 7th, 1789, is noted:

"Upon the petition of Isaac Franks, of the city of Philadelphia, praying Council to appoint him a Notary and Tabellion Public, and also a recommendation of him as a person well qualified to execute the duties of that office from a number of citizens,

"*Resolved*, That the said Isaac Franks be appointed a Notary and Tabellion Public in and for the said Commonwealth, and he was commissionated accordingly."

(114) Mr. F. Gutekunst, the well-known photographer of this city, served as a clerk in the Prothonotary's office during Joseph Simon Cohen's incumbency.

(115) Daniel Levy is mentioned as Prothonotary in "History of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania," by Herbert C. Bell (Chicago, 1891), though his family relationship is incorrectly given there. He resided at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, for "more than half a century." The following reference to him is found in "Annals of Buffalo Valley, Pennsylvania, 1755–1855," collated by John Blair Linn, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1877: "Daniel Levy, of Sunbury, outlived all the old lawyers, as they were popularly called; except Mr. Bellas. He was a conceited man, active as a cat, an insatiable dancer, and a hard fighter. He had considerable science as a boxer, and although not large or strong, his skill joined to his prodigious activity, made him quite formidable. His vanity

Quite a number of Israelites have filled the position of Interpreter of languages (either general or special). Major Benjamin Nones served in that capacity to the United States Government, and to the Board of Health, in 1818 and 1821. David Eytinge was a General Interpreter about 1850, serving several years. He died on June 30th, 1855. David A. Davis succeeded later on, receiving his commission from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and filling the office of Interpreter at the Courts until his death, on October 18th, 1862. Herman Van Beil, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, born February 12th, 1799, and who came to the United States in 1817, also occupied the same position subsequently, and until his death, on December 26th, 1865.

Joseph Sanson, the present Court Interpreter, was first sworn in on November 16th, 1861, and served a few years. He was selected a second time by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas on February 9th, 1869, and has since continued as Court Interpreter. Mr. Sanson was born at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1825. He came to this country in 1839, and, after clerking, entered into business. He was at one time President of the "Bené Israel" (Children of Israel) Congregation, then worshiping on the east side of Fifth Street, above Catharine Street.

The following list embraces Israelites admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar. The arrangement is in chronological order, as it refers to date of admission: (116)

Moses Levy, March 19th, 1778; died on May 9th, 1826.

Samson Levy, June 9th, 1787; died on December 15th, 1831.

Daniel Levy (Northumberland County), February 9th, 1791; died on May 12th, 1844.

Zalegman Phillips, December 4th, 1799; died on August 21st, 1839.

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and fondness for dress made him a capital butt, and subject of jokes for his fellow-members of the bar. He lived to the age of seventy, and a fop to the last." Notwithstanding this dubious compliment, Mr. Levy is classed, in the same work, with "these old legal giants" (1807).

(116) Mears Bush is said to have been among early members of the Philadelphia Bar; but after a careful examination of lists, we have been unable to discover his name.

JOSEPH SIMON COHEN, May 24th, 1813; died on February 3d, 1858.

HENRY SOLOMON, May 26th, 1813.

ELIJAH GRATZ ETTING, May 30th, 1816; died on May 25th, 1849. (117)

BENJAMIN GRATZ, 1817; died on March 17th, 1884. (118)

NATHAN NATHANS, November 12th, 1819; died on December 21st, 1877. (119)

JONAS BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, April 28th, 1826; died on May 15th, 1867.

JONAS ALTAMONT PHILLIPS, May 20th, 1826; died on October 2d, 1862.

HENRY MYER PHILLIPS, January 5th, 1832; died on August 28th, 1884.

LEWIS CHARLES LEVIN, about 1840; died on March 14th, 1860.

ISAAC NUNEZ CARDOZO, June 26th, 1844.

GUSTAVUS REMAK, May 7th, 1845; died on September 20th, 1886. (120)

LEONARD MYERS, December 9th, 1848.

JOHN SAMUEL, October 21st, 1850.

MOSES AARON DROPSIE, January 11th, 1851.

SOLOMON C. VAN BEIL, November 5th, 1851; died on December 12th, 1853.

JOSEPH ORLANDO TOBIAS, October 6th, 1852 (removed to New York City).

STEPHEN SAMUEL REMAK, May 3d, 1854; died on March 1st, 1890.

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(117) Elijah Gratz Etting was at one time District Attorney of Cecil County, Maryland.

(118) The year of Benjamin Gratz's admission to the Bar seems uncertain; March 9th, 1815, being otherwise given as the date. In March, 1883, Mr. Gratz was senior member of the Bar.

(119) Mr. Nathans served as a member of City Councils.—"The old dilapidated mansion just below Huntingdon Street, formerly owned and occupied by the late Nathan Nathans, for many years a controller of the public schools, shows how much Broad Street has been raised during the past thirty years. Prior to that time a flight of steps led up to the mansion door, now the roof eaves are but a short distance above the surface of the street."—*Public Ledger*, in an issue, during January, 1894.

(120) Mr. Remak held a number of public offices, among them that of a Commissioner of Fairmount Park.

JOSEPH GEORGE ROSENGARTEN, May 10th, 1856.

EDWARD HENRY WEIL, June 17th, 1857.

FRANK MARX ETTING, October 10th, 1857; died on June 4th, 1890.

SIMON STERNE, June 6th, 1859 (removed to New York City). (121)

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR., June 13th, 1859.

HERMAN HAMBURGER, February 16th, 1861. (122)

MAYER SULZBERGER, September 16th, 1865.

CHARLES HENRY HART, November 14th, 1868.

DAVID TIM, November 12th, 1870 (removed to New York City).

LEON H. FOLZ, June 29th, 1872.

MYER A. LEVI, February 1st, 1873.

SAMUEL MORAIS HYNEMAN, June 4th, 1877.

EMANUEL FURTH, September 28th, 1878.

EMANUEL COHEN, November 2d, 1878 (removed in 1886 to Minneapolis, Minnesota. (123)

THEODORE MINIS ETTING, June 14th, 1879.

JOSEPH LIPPMAN, June 14th, 1879 (removed to Chicago).

ERNEST LOWENGRUND, January 3d, 1880.

RICHARD SALINGER, January 3d, 1880.

ISAAC NATHANS SOLIS, May 1st, 1880.

JOSEPH LAMARTINE GREENWALD, June 18th, 1881.

ALBERT JACOB BAMBERGER, October 8th, 1881.

JACOB SINGER, October 22d, 1881.

OSCAR BENJAMIN TELLER, November 12th, 1881.

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(121) Simon Sterne, though a native of Philadelphia, where he was born July 23d, 1839, has been largely identified with economic and financial interests in New York City. He read law in this city, and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after his admission to the Bar here, however, he removed to New York City, where he has since resided. His abilities as an attorney and as a specialist in railway matters have placed him in the foremost rank of the legal profession. As a lawyer, a political economist, and a deep writer, his views are marked by a soundness of thought, an earnestness of conviction, and a sincerity of purpose.

(122) Herman Hamburger has been a Justice of the Peace (1864), and an Associate Judge (1866) in Carbon County, Pennsylvania.

(123) Emanuel Cohen is a member of the distinguished law firm of Kitchel, Cohen & Shaw, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and he has attained high distinction in the legal fraternity.

Ephraim Lederer, February 3d, 1883.

John Moss Cohen, June 16th, 1883; died on December 8th, 1892.

Adolph Eichholz, June 16th, 1883.

Julius C. Levi, June 16th, 1883.

Leonard Jacob Bamberger, October 11th, 1884.

Jules E. Pereyra, May 2d, 1885.

Maurice Fels, June 20th, 1885.

James M. Jeitles, January 9th, 1886.

Moses P. Hamberg, June 19th, 1886; died on June 3d, 1894.

Charles Hoffman, June 19th, 1886.

Melvin G. Winstock, July 2d, 1887 (removed to Seattle, State of Washington).

Clinton O. Mayer, September 17th, 1888.

Joseph Siegmund Levin, June 15th, 1889.

Arthur Straus Arnold, June 22d, 1889.

David Werner Amram, June 29th, 1889.

Benjamin Alexander, July 12th, 1890.

Max Herzberg, June 13th, 1891.

David Emanuel Simon, June 13th, 1891.

Henry Nathan Wessel, April 9th, 1892.

Charles Goldsmith, June 24th, 1893.

Samuel Kahn Louchheim, June 24th, 1893.

David Mandel, Jr., June 2d, 1894.

Max Greenwald, June 16th, 1894.

Isaac Sion, June 16th, 1894.

VII.

IN MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, ETC.

FROM the time that Elisha, the prophet, healed Na'aman, chief of the army of the King of Syria, by means of a seven-fold bath in the River Jordan; from the period that Isaiah, the inspired Seer and physician, applied a fig-plaster to the wounds of Hezekiah, the righteous King of Judah—descendants of Abraham, the Hebrew, have been found in numbers among the practitioners of the healing art. The profession of medicine, when honestly followed, is, indeed, a noble one. Healing the sick is a virtue inculcated by Holy Writ and by our wise Sages, and Israelites, in this respect, have merited the title, "the merciful children of merciful parents." In every age and in every community, Jews have shone among the disciples of Æsculapius; witness that great light of mediæval times, Moses Ben Maimon, who was physician to the Sultan of Egypt, and an authority on medicine. Hosts of names might be cited, and to-day, when the multiplication of scientific discoveries requires even more knowledge and deeper study, Jews occupy positions in the vanguard of medicine. In the Eastern and in the Western Continents, sons of our race have become leaders in a branch of study and in its diverse divisions, not a few of which are the products of modern research and modern investigation.

Many thoroughly equipped physicians have gone forth into various parts, after having graduated from medical schools and colleges in Philadelphia. These institutions have justly obtained renown for the systematic tuition imparted, and for the ability displayed by men who have received instruction within them. It is our design, however, to present—mainly for the purpose of reference—a list of Israelites, as far as obtainable, who now practice the profession of medicine in Philadelphia—which list will be preceded and succeeded by the names of a few of former times.

Information of a sufficiently authoritative character brings to light the fact that in 1785 the Philadelphia Directory contained the names in all of forty-six practitioners of medicine and surgery, and two dentists. In the Directory for 1825 we find the names of two Israelites as physicians, viz., Isaac Hays, at 35 Sansom Street, and Manuel Phillips (a son of Jonas Phillips), at 41 North Fourth Street, and one as a surgeon dentist—E. Carvalho, at 23 South Seventh Street. (124) The remarkable increase of population and of facilities for study may be noted from the statement that to-day the number of physicians is nearly two thousand, while the followers of dental surgery number about five hundred ; and to both professions our coreligionists furnish a very considerable quota.

The College of Physicians, at Philadelphia, had its origin in January, 1787, and was incorporated in March, 1789. The advantages of such an institution had been pointed out years before its establishment, which is heralded in an issue of the *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, during February, 1787. "The objects of this College," as set forth, "are to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effect of different seasons, climates and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in disease by the progress of agriculture, arts, population and manners ; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic." Such laudable aims must have at once commended the institution to the profession and the public; and from its incipiency to the present time, the membership roll of the College of Physicians has been graced by the names of men eminent in their calling, whose services have been rewarded by their election as "fellows" of this institution. Among the limited number admitted into this inner circle, several Israelites are met, as will be perceived from the following list of "fellows," which we are fortunate in being enabled to present. The order followed here

(124) Another dentist named Lewis Wolf (whose surname is not always sufficient to determine his Jewish origin) is mentioned, and his residence is given at 30 Sugar Alley (between Sixth and Seventh Streets, and above High—now Market Street).

is chronological, precedence being given to date of election to membership, as set in front of each name:—

SEPTEMBER, 1835—ISAAC HAYS, born July 5th, 1796; A.B., 1816; M.D., 1820, University of Pennsylvania; Surgeon, Pennsylvania Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 1822–1827; Wills Hospital, 1834–1854; physician of Philadelphia Orphans' Asylum; Philadelphia Dispensary; Southern Dispensary; Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind; member of Philadelphia Medical Society; Medical Society, State of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Kappa Lambda Society; Vice-President of Alumni Association, Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania; President of Ophthalmological Society, Philadelphia; Correspondent of Gynæcological Society, Boston; Medical Society, Hamburg (Germany); Société Univérselle d'Ophthalmologie; Congrés Médicale Internationale de Paris (France); honorary member of American Ophthalmological Society; New York State Medical Society; Rhode Island State Medical Society; Medical Society, Baltimore; Academy of Medicine, Abington, Virginia; American Medical Association, 1847; Treasurer of same, 1848–1852; Chairman, Committee on Publication, 1847–1853; member of Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, July, 1818; on Publication Committee of same, December, 1821–December, 1825; Curator, 1821–1831; President, December, 1865–December, 1869; member of American Philosophical Society, April, 1830; Councillor of same, 1853–1877; represented College of Physicians as a Delegate to Medical Conventions, and in other capacities, and was a member of its Board of Censors; died on April 12th, 1879. [See Sketch.]

JUNE, 1842—GOTTHELF MOEHRING, born December 14th, 1802; M.D., 1825, University of Berlin, Prussia; elected member of Philadelphia County Medical Society, April, 1849; physician to German Benevolent Society, Philadelphia; died on October 9th, 1881.

1864—WILLIAM MOSS, born in 1833; M.D., 1854, Jefferson Medical College; Surgeon, in Civil War, of Sixth Pennsylvania

Cavalry, 1861–1862; and Surgeon of United States Volunteers, 1862–1863; member of Philadelphia County Medical Society; Civil Service Reform League, of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

April, 1871—Jacob Da Silva Solis Cohen, born February 28th, 1838; M.D., 1860, University of Pennsylvania; Professor Emeritus of Diseases of the Throat and Chest, in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates; Professor (honorary) of Laryngology in Jefferson Medical College; consulting physician to the Home for Consumptives, Philadelphia; Assistant Surgeon of Twenty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861; Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, 1861–1864; and at United States Army Hospitals, Philadelphia, 1864; elected member of American Medical Association, 1864; member of Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, October, 1870; member, and formerly President, of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; physician to German Hospital; first President of the Philadelphia Laryngological Society, instituted May 7th, 1880; etc., etc.; author of standard works on diseases of the throat and chest, etc., etc. [See Sketch.]

January, 1872—Isaac Minis Hays, born July 26th, 1847; A.B., 1866; A.M., M.D., 1868, University of Pennsylvania; Secretary-General of International Medical Congress, 1876; member of Association of American Physicians; Philadelphia County Medical Society; American Philosophical Society—elected in 1886; has been a Delegate to Medical Conventions, and a member of the Library Committee and Board of Councillors of the College of Physicians; he is now (1894) President of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

February, 1886—Louis Jurist, born April 10th, 1855; M.D., 1880, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; member of Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pathological Society, Philadelphia; German Medical Society, Philadelphia; chief clinical assistant in laryngological department of Jefferson Medical College Hospital; lecturer on laryngology in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; President (in 1886–1887) of Philadelphia Laryngological Society, etc., etc.

1888—Solomon Solis Cohen, born September 1st, 1857; M.D., 1883, Jefferson Medical College; Professor of Clinical Medicine and Applied Therapeutics in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, and physician to the Polyclinic Hospital; clinical lecturer on Medicine in Jefferson Medical College; visiting physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; consulting physician to the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia; member, and formerly Recording Secretary, of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, etc., etc.

1888—Abram Bernheim Hirsh, born March 21st, 1858; M.D., 1882, Jefferson Medical College; resident physician and surgeon in German Hospital, Philadelphia, 1882–1883; Adjunct Professor of Orthopædic Surgery, in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, 1887–1890, etc., etc.; member of Philadelphia County Medical Society; Obstetrical Society; Medico-Legal Society; State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, etc., etc.

1891—Abraham Jacobi (New York City), Associate Fellow; born May 6th, 1830; M.D., University of Bonn, Germany; involved in revolutionary movements in Germany; has held various positions in colleges and hospitals; specialist on diseases of women and children, etc.; editor; author; has been President of New York Pathological, Obstetrical, and State Medical Societies, Academy of Medicine, etc., etc.

1892—Lewis W. Steinbach, born June 4th, 1851; M.D., 1880, Jefferson Medical College; Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery in the Philadelphia Polyclinic; Visiting Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, and to the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia; Recorder of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and of other institutions, etc., etc.

October, 1893—Augustus A. Eshner, born November 17th, 1862; M. D., 1888, Jefferson Medical College; Adjunct Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Philadelphia Polyclinic; Registrar in the Neurological Department of the Philadelphia Hospital; member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Pathological Society, and Neurological Society.

March, 1894—Max Henley Bochroch, born March 7th, 1861; M.D., 1881, Jefferson Medical College; Instructor of Electro-Therapeutics and Chief of Nervous Department in Jefferson Medical College Hospital; Neurologist to the Northern Dispensary; member of Northern Medical Society, Pathological and Philadelphia County Medical Societies, and of other Societies. He has written papers on medical subjects, etc., etc.

The ranks of the regular medical profession in Philadelphia contain the names of the following Israelites (some of whom have attained marked distinction) in addition to those aforementioned:—

Michael V. Ball, graduated in 1889, at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Adolph L. Barcus, graduated in 1891, at Jefferson Medical College.

Aaron M. Billstein, graduated in 1891, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Emma L. Billstein, graduated in 1893, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (now Demonstrator of Histology and Embryology in above College).

Max Blieden, graduated in 1894, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

Florence Brandeis, graduated in 1894, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Michael Brinkmann, graduated in 1848, at University of Marburg, Germany; specialty—hydropathy.

Morris Weil Brinkmann, graduated in 1884, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania (now residing in New York City).

Leon Brinkmann, graduated in 1887, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

Morris S. Cohen, graduated in 1881, at Jefferson Medical College (now residing at Cataract, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania).

Nathan Alexander Cohen, graduated in 1892, at Jefferson Medical College; previously graduated, in 1886, from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and from Veterinary Department of University of Pennsylvania in 1890 (now residing in Camden, New Jersey).

SYDNEY M. CONE, graduated in 1893, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania (now resident physician at Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia).

CHARLES C. DAVIDSON, graduated in 1880, at Jefferson Medical College.

MOSES DE FORD, graduated in 1886, at Jefferson Medical College.

FRANCES ALLEN DE FORD, graduated in 1887, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

A. HENRIQUES DE YOUNG, graduated in 1880, at Jefferson Medical College.

PHILIP ELKIN, graduated in 1892, at Jefferson Medical College.

ADOLPH FELDSTEIN, graduated in 1864, at University of Prague, Bohemia.

MORRIS W. FELLMAN, graduated in 1894, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

PHILIP FISCHELIS, graduated in 1885, at University of Berlin, Prussia.

REBECCA FLEISHER, graduated in 1886, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

MARCUS FRANKLIN, graduated in 1870, at Jefferson Medical College.

EMANUEL S. GANS, graduated in 1886, at Jefferson Medical College.

SAMUEL J. GITTELSON, graduated in 1892, at Medical Department of University of Louisville (Kentucky).

LEOPOLD GREENBAUM, graduated in 1888, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia (also a dentist).

DANIEL F. GREENWALD, graduated in 1885, at Jefferson Medical College.

MAURICE J. HEIDER, graduated in 1891, at Jefferson Medical College.

ALEXANDER HEILBRUNN, graduated in 1857, at University of Berlin, Prussia.

JACOB L. HELLER, graduated in 1892, at Jefferson Medical College.

ALEXANDER KAHN, graduated in 1881, at Jefferson Medical College (now residing in Boston, Massachusetts).

CORNELIA KAHN, graduated in 1887, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

HELEN KIRSCHBAUM, graduated in 1893, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER KLEIN, graduated in 1889, at University of Buda-Pesth, Austria-Hungary.

ISIDORE MARTIN KOCH, graduated in 1891, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia (at present in Europe, connected with clinics at different hospitals on the Continent).

ISAAC LEOPOLD, graduated in 1886, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

LUDWIG LOEB, graduated in 1890, at Jefferson Medical College (Clinical Assistant at Polyclinic, Jefferson, and Howard Hospitals, Philadelphia).

JULIUS LOVE, graduated in 1893, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.

LEE LOWENGRUND, graduated in 1878, at Jefferson Medical College.

SARAH A. COHEN-MAY, graduated in 1879, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

IGNATIUS MAYER, graduated in 1894, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.

DAVID MODELL, graduated in 1893, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.

SYLVAN MYERS, graduated in 1894, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE J. NEWGARDEN, graduated in 1889, at Jefferson Medical College (now First Lieutenant, United States Army, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois).

SAMUEL JOSEPH OTTINGER, graduated in 1892, at Jefferson Medical College.

JOSEPH B. POTSDAMER, graduated in 1879, at Jefferson Medical College.

JACOB S. PRAGHEIMER, graduated in 1888, at Jefferson Medical College.

LOUISE G. RABINOVITCH, graduated in 1889, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

DAVID RIESMAN, graduated in 1892, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

MILTON JOSEPH ROSENAU, graduated in 1889, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania (now Past Assistant Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service).

EDWIN ROSENTHAL, graduated in 1880, at Jefferson Medical College.

PHILIP ROVNO, graduated in 1894, at Jefferson Medical College.

JULIUS L. SALINGER, graduated in 1886, at Jefferson Medical College.

JAY F. SCHAMBERG, graduated in 1892, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

THEODORE B. SCHNEIDEMAN, graduated in 1883, at Jefferson Medical College (Adjunct Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia).

LOUIS SCHWARZ, graduated in 1881, at Jefferson Medical College.

BERNHARD SEGAL, graduated in 1893, at Jefferson Medical College.

S. SEILIKOWITCH, graduated in 1893, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. SIMSOHN, graduated in 1874, at Jefferson Medical College.

RACHEL S. SKIDELSKY, graduated in 1894, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

ROSA SLOBODINSKY, graduated in 1892, at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (now residing in Boston, Massachusetts).

CHARLES D. SPIVAK, graduated in 1890, at Jefferson Medical College (Clinical Assistant at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia).

MAX J. STERN, graduated in 1885, at Jefferson Medical College (Professor of Operative Surgery in the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia).

FREDERIC M. STROUSE, graduated in 1885, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM H. TELLER, graduated in 1886, at Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania.

BERTHOLD TRAUTMANN, graduated in 1874, at Georgetown (District of Columbia) University.

GEORGE TREIMAN, graduated in 1893, at Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.

FLORA E. WASSERMAN, graduated in 1890, at Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ISAAC HAYS, distinguished as a physician, an oculist, a medical writer and editor, a scientist, and a humanitarian, was born in Philadelphia, July 5th, 1796. His parents, Samuel and Richea (*née* Gratz) Hays, were respected members of prominent families. Dr. Hays studied at schools and at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Department of Arts in 1816. After this collegiate training, he took to the study of medicine at the School of the aforenamed University, and received his M.D. degree therefrom in 1820, having also pursued studies under Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, a well-known practitioner of those times.

Dr. Hays soon obtained note, and his subsequent remarkable success as an oculist added greatly to his reputation, while it increased his practice. Notwithstanding the many requirements attending his professional duties, he early became largely interested in medical science. He was connected with the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* from February, 1827, continuously for a period of fifty-two years. He also edited *Medical News* and other publications—each attaining front rank as recognized organs in all the developments attending the study and practice of the healing art.

Dr. Hays edited Hall's edition of "Wilson's American Ornithology," in eight volumes (1828); "Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms" (1846); "Lawrence on Diseases of the Eye" (1847); and "Arnott's Elements of Physics" (1848). He was a most indefatigable worker as physician to hospitals and as a member of numerous

societies—medical and otherwise. [See other references in this work to Dr. Hays's activity.] He enjoyed the acquaintance of some of the most celebrated men of his age, and his versatile talents and pleasing ways rendered him a welcome guest on many public occasions, as they won him the regard of his patients. His name was a tower of strength in the realms of medicine, and he was esteemed highly throughout the United States and Europe for his labors to advance the science of the profession.

Dr. Hays was for many years identified with the Congregation "Mickvéh Israel," and at one time displayed an active interest in its inner affairs. He married Sarah Minis, daughter of Isaac Minis. He died in Philadelphia, on April 12th, 1879, full of honors richly deserved.

Of Dr. Hays's children, Dr. Isaac Minis Hays is well known as a practitioner and a writer on medical questions.

Jacob Da Silva Solis Cohen, an eminent physician, is conceded to be one of the greatest authorities on diseases of the throat and chest. He is the oldest son of Myer and Judith (*née* Solis) Cohen. On the maternal side, the family are of Spanish origin, tracing their ancestry back to the time of the expulsion from the land of tortures. Dr. Cohen is a native of New York City, and was born February 28th, 1838. His parents having removed to Philadelphia, he received instruction here, and graduated from the Boys' Central High School in February, 1855. Exhibiting a fondness for the study of medicine, he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College. After a residence in Memphis, Tennessee, he returned to this city and completed his studies at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1860, receiving there his degree.

Dr. Cohen at once took up general practice, but in the course of time devoted himself largely to the specialty in following which he has attained such wide fame. He has been lecturer on laryngoscopy and diseases of the throat and chest at the Jefferson Medical College, and is now Honorary Professor of Laryngology in the same institution. His lectures, as his writings, have been regarded as of great value to students, while his published works are universally accepted as text-books.

As a surgeon, Dr. Cohen showed his efficiency as well as his

loyalty to the Union during the Civil War—as elsewhere recorded. Reference to his activity in hospitals, and in medical and other societies, will also be found in another place in this department. He has attended, as a delegate, State, National, and International Medical Congresses, has figured prominently in the discussions there, and has been highly honored because of his erudition and profound knowledge of a special branch of medicine. Dr. Cohen's advice and treatment have been sought by many distinguished persons, and his professional opinion has often been requested by specialists in their treatment of difficult cases.

Among the Doctor's works are: "A Treatise on Inhalation;" "Diseases of the Throat;" "Croup in its Relations to Tracheotomy;" a number of monographs, and articles in medical journals, and in the Transactions of medical societies. Dr. Cohen is one of the translators of Ziemssen's Cyclopædia. All his writings are marked by a thoroughness, a clearness of statement, and a wealth of information, which have tended to place them among the standard works of that character, and among the necessary adjuncts to every well-equipped medical library.

In 1875 Dr. Cohen married Miriam Binswanger, a daughter of Isidore and Elizabeth Sophia (*née* Polock) Binswanger, of Philadelphia. A number of children have been born unto them.

SPECIAL REFERENCES.

Among other physicians who graduated in this city, but removed elsewhere, is Morris Joseph Asch, graduated in 1855, at Jefferson Medical College, a practitioner in New York City. Dr. Asch's brother-in-law, Mark Blumenthal, M.D., also of New York City, received his early education in Philadelphia, at Public Schools and at the Boys' Central High School, but studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, from which he graduated in 1852.

Additional names might be mentioned, among them Dr. Manuel Phillips—already referred to—who was Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy prior to and during the War of 1812, and some years subsequent thereto; Dr. Henry Heller, and his son, Dr. Max Heller, both of whom, now deceased, served as Surgeons in the Army

during the Civil War; Dr. David Davidson, deceased, a well-known practitioner, who graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1871; Dr. Louis Elsberg, also deceased, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College; celebrated as a specialist in diseases of the throat, who introduced new methods in treatment; a biologist, and at one time resident physician of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City; and Dr. Mary Anna Elson, a well-known female physician, who was the first Jewess to graduate from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (in 1858). Dr. Elson was born in Würtzburg, Germany, March 14th, 1833. She practiced her profession in this city, and afterwards at Goshen, Indiana, and delivered lectures on medical subjects. She died on November 18th, 1884. . . . . Dr. Edward Morwitz, who died on December 13th, 1893, had also attained eminence as a physician, and latterly as a journalist and newspaper proprietor. [A sketch of his career is given in another part of this work.]

Among Philadelphians, now deceased, there are two names that must not be overlooked. Both attained distinction, and both were noted for their deeds of kindness to the poor. Dr. Philip De Young was born in New Hanover Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, January 6th, 1809. His father, Joseph De Young, was a country store-keeper. Philip received careful instruction. His father intended him for a merchant; but the boy displayed no fondness for that calling. Coming to Philadelphia in 1834, he was allowed to follow the bent of his mind, and he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with highest honors in 1838. Through the influence of Asa Packer, a friend of the elder De Young, the young man was selected as physician to the Lehigh Navigation Company, with headquarters at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. He returned, however, to this city in 1844, and entered upon private practice. He soon obtained note in his profession, and though occasionally he evinced an interest in local politics—served on the Board of Health of Philadelphia, and became a member of Masonic and other Secret Orders —his time was finally confined exclusively to his patients. It was not remarkable that many indigent persons should have been numbered among his patients, and his goodness of heart prevented him at any time from amassing wealth. An experienced physician, the poor found in Dr. De Young a true friend. He labored earnestly

throughout his career, and died, much lamented, on September 5th, 1880.

Thorough Jewish sentiments, united with professional skill, marked the course of Dr. Manly Emanuel, who for many years resided in Philadelphia. Dr. Emanuel was born in Davenport, England, February 5th, 1795. He pursued medical studies, and graduated from St. George's Hospital, London, England, in June, 1816. After sojourning awhile in the metropolis, he sailed for the United States on the brig "Flora," commanded by Captain Thomas Durfey. For a long period he dwelt in Linwood, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where he continued his profession, until age incapacitated him for further labors. Dr. Emanuel's talents were recognized by his election as a permanent member of the American Medical Association; a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; and a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He was one of the corporators of the Delaware County Medical Society, and its President for sixteen years; besides presiding for fifteen years over the Board of School Directors of Delaware County; being the United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, and a Justice of the Peace for Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The subject of these remarks was, to quote the words of another, "an Israelite in the broadest sense of the word, conscientious to the extreme in conforming to the tenets of his Faith, by example as well as by precept, charitable to those who needed his advice and assistance, and ever ready to relieve those who required his professional services." Dr. Emanuel died on July 3d, 1880. . . . . Mrs. Hannah Emanuel, the Doctor's devoted spouse, was of the same religious and whole-souled character, and earned the respect of many for her virtues, and her earnest, but modest, work in behalf of Jewish charity societies in Philadelphia.

Of the sons of Dr. and Mrs. Emanuel, Louis Manly Emanuel practiced medicine; having graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. He was a deep student, and spent much of his time in studying cause and effect in medicine, and in testing the action upon the system of certain remedies. Dr. Emanuel rendered valuable services as Surgeon in the Army during the Civil War. His record is given in more detail in a special department of this work, devoted to the Army. He died on December 27th, 1868, at an early age.

IN DENTISTRY, ETC.

In dentistry, as in other professions, Israelites have achieved signal success. The following is a list of practitioners, most of whom are located in Philadelphia: —

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, graduated in 1890, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia.

LOUIS BRITTON, graduated in 1894, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

LEON A. EFFRON, graduated in 1889, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

WILLIAM SIMON ENGLE, graduated in 1891, at Philadelphia Dental College.

MENDEL FRIEDLAND, graduated in 1894, at Dental Department of University of Pennsylvania.

LEOPOLD GREENBAUM, graduated in 1881, at Philadelphia Dental College [See also list of physicians].

MAX GREENBAUM, graduated in 1890, at Philadelphia Dental College.

SAMUEL L. GOLDSMITH, graduated in 1889, at Dental Department of University of Pennsylvania (now residing in New York City).

BENNER HERZ, graduated in 1888, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

MARY S. JOFFÉ, graduated in 1892, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

MARIA LASSER, graduated in 1890, at Philadelphia Dental College.

CHARLES NEWGARDEN, graduated in 1892, at Dental Department of University of Pennsylvania.

DAVID A. ROSENTHAL, graduated in 1889, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

W. S. ROSENTHAL, graduated in 1889, at Philadelphia Dental College.

ERNST ROSENTHAL, graduated in 1894, at Dental Department of University of Pennsylvania.

NATHAN J. SANSON, graduated in 1883, at Philadelphia Dental College.

CHARLES B. SCHUPACK, graduated in 1894, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

MORRIS A. WAAS.

ABRAHAM M. WAAS, graduated in 1894, at Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

Among Veterinarians these may be mentioned: Dr. Louis A. Mansbach, Dr. Leon N. Reefer, Dr. Nathan Alexander Cohen, and Dr. Arthur Salinger.

VIII.

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(1772–1894.)

THE advantages of a collegiate training are not to be underestimated. Many representatives of our race have recognized this fact, and not a few notable men in our midst have sprung from among college graduates. It is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction that we are enabled to present a list, from among those who matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, commencing as early as in the year 1772, and continuing until 1892, including the latest graduates (in 1894). For a large part of the information herein contained, our acknowledgments are due to Dr. Ewing Jordan, who, with Dr. Persifor Frazer and John Douglass Brown, Jr., Esq., compiled for the Alumni Society of the College Department a Catalogue of Matriculates in the Departments of Arts and of Science of the University aforenamed.

Our list is herewith annexed, the date first given, being in each instance that of matriculation:—

1772—Moses Levy, born in Philadelphia, in 1757; son of Samson and Martha Levy; admitted to the Bar, March 19th, 1778; Trustee of the University, 1802–1826; Recorder of Philadelphia, 1802–1822; Presiding Judge of the District Court, 1822–1825; member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; died on May 9th, 1826.

1795—Zalegman Phillips, born in Philadelphia, June 30th, 1779; son of Jonas Phillips and Rebecca Machado; admitted to the Bar, December 4th, 1799; married at Baltimore, in 1805, Arabella Solomons, daughter of Myer S. Solomons and Catherine Bush; died on August 21st, 1839.

1807—Jacob Gratz, born in Philadelphia, December 20th, 1788; son of Michael Gratz and Miriam Simon; M.A., 1811; merchant; President of the Union Canal Company; member of the House of

Representatives of Pennsylvania; elected to the State Senate in 1839; unmarried; died in Philadelphia, on December 24th, 1856.

1810—Joseph Simon Cohen, born in 1788, 1789, or 1790 (year uncertain, and place of birth not given); son of Solomon Myers Cohen and Bell Simon (the latter a daughter of Joseph Simon, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania); read law in the office of Honorable John Sergeant; M.A., 1813; admitted to the Bar, May 24th, 1813; Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1840–1853; died in Philadelphia, on February 3d, 1858.

1811—Benjamin Gratz, born in Philadelphia, September 4th, 1792; son of Michael Gratz and Miriam Simon; M.A., 1815; admitted to the Bar, 1817; member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Trustee of the Transylvania University, of Kentucky; Second Lieutenant in Captain John Swift's Company of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1813 (enlisted under General Thomas Cadwalader); married Maria Gist, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Gist, and grand-daughter of General Charles Scott, of the Revolutionary War; married again Anne Shelby; was senior member of the Bar in 1883; died at Lexington, Kentucky, on March 17th, 1884.

1812—Elijah Gratz Etting, born in Baltimore, July 14th, 1795; son of Reuben Etting and Frances Gratz; M.A., 1816; admitted to the Bar, May 30th, 1816; became District Attorney of Cecil County, Maryland; unmarried; died in Philadelphia, on May 25th, 1849.

1815—Samuel Marx, born in Richmond, Virginia, March 4th, 1796; son of Joseph Marx and Richea Meyers; received silver medal for superior scholarship; M.A., 1818; merchant; Cashier and President of the Bank of Virginia; unmarried; died at Richmond, Virginia, on December 7th, 1860.

1816—Isaac Hays, born in Philadelphia, July 5th, 1796; son of Samuel Hays and Richea Gratz; M.A. and M.D., 1820; member of the American Philosophical Society, 1830; President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 1865–1869; Associate Fellow of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Massachusetts; honorary member of the Hamburg Medical Society, etc., etc.; Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1835; Editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, etc.; Curator, etc., etc.; married Sarah Minis, daughter of Isaac Minis; died in Philadelphia, on April 12th, 1879.

1822—Jonas Altamont Phillips, born in Philadelphia, July 22d, 1806; son of Zalegman Phillips and Arabella Solomons; M.A., 1825; admitted to the Bar, May 20th, 1826; Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, against John Swift, in 1847–1848; married (April 12th, 1837) Frances Cohen, daughter of Moses Cohen and Rachel Moses, of Charleston, South Carolina; died in Philadelphia, on October 2d, 1862.

1824—Isaac Moses, born in Philadelphia, April 14th, 1807; son of Solomon Moses and Rachel Gratz; M.A., 1827; merchant; unmarried; died near Mobile, Alabama, on April 3d, 1847.

1825—Henry Hays, born in Philadelphia, January 17th, 1807; son of Samuel Hays and Richea Gratz; M.A., 1828; merchant; unmarried; died in Philadelphia, on December 31st, 1874.

1827—Benjamin Franklin Phillips, M.A. (record unknown).

1832—Simon Gratz Moses, born in Philadelphia, October 6th, 1813; son of Solomon Moses and Rachel Gratz; M.A. and M.D., 1835; Professor of Obstetrics at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis (1851–1854 or 1855); President of the St. Louis Obstetrical Society; health officer of St. Louis; twice married—married first, Mary Potter, daughter of Colonel Samuel Ashe, United States Army; second, Mrs. Mary Acheson (*née* Papin).

1834—Samuel Moss (non-graduate), born December 25th, 1816; merchant.

1834—Theodore Frelinghuysen Moss (non-graduate), born in Philadelphia, August 24th, 1819; brother of Samuel Moss; studied mineralogy in Freiberg, Germany; mining engineer and geologist; married Delia Forbes, daughter of Alfred Thornton, of Virginia.

1845—Samuel George Rosengarten, born in Philadelphia, November 8th, 1827; son of George D. Rosengarten and Elizabeth Bennett; M.A., 1848; chemist; unmarried.

1847—Barnet Phillips, born in Philadelphia, December 9th, 1828; son of Isaac Phillips, of London, and Sarah Moss, of Philadelphia; M.A., 1850; studied at the University of Giessen, in Hesse, 1850–1851; chemist; merchant; for the last twenty years, a journalist; married Josephine Myers, daughter of Mordecai Myers, of Savannah, Georgia.

1852—Morris Joseph Asch, born in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1833; son of Joseph M. Asch and Clarissa Ulman; M.A., 1855; M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1855; Assistant Surgeon, United States

Army, August 5th, 1861–March 31st, 1873; Brevet Captain and Brevet Major, March 13th, 1865—both ranks received for faithful and meritorious services; member of various medical societies, etc., etc.; unmarried.

1852—Joseph George Rosengarten, born in Philadelphia, July 14th, 1835; son of George D. Rosengarten and Elizabeth Bennett; M.A., 1855; admitted to the Bar, May 10th, 1856; First Lieutenant, One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment; and in United States Volunteers, 1863–1864; promoted to Major on the Staff of General Reynolds; member of literary and scientific societies, etc., etc.

1854—Frank Marx Etting, born in Philadelphia, December 17th, 1833; son of Benjamin Etting and Harriet Marx; M.A., 1857; admitted to the Bar, October 10th, 1857; Paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of Major, 1861; Chief Paymaster in the United States Army, 1864–1867; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Volunteers, March 13th, 1865; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Army, 1868; Chief Paymaster for disbursing reconstruction fund, on Staff of General Irwin McDowell, 1868; member of the American Philosophical Society, 1875; Director of Public Schools; Chief Historian, Department of the Centennial Exhibition; wrote historical account of Independence Hall, etc., etc.; married Alice Taney Campbell, daughter of James Mason Campbell, of Baltimore, and grand-daughter of Chief Justice Taney; died in Philadelphia, on June 4th, 1890.

1855—William Dewees Hays, born in Philadelphia, October 19th, 1836; son of Dr. Isaac Hays and Sarah Minis; M.A., 1858; Engineer and Superintendent of the Harrisburg Division of the Northern Central Railway; unmarried; died in Philadelphia, on January 23d, 1866.

1856—Henry Phillips, Jr., born in Philadelphia, September 6th, 1838; son of Jonas Altamont Phillips and Frances Cohen; admitted to the Bar, June 13th, 1859; M.A., 1859; Ph.D.; linguist, specialist, and writer on Archæology, Philology, Numismatics, etc., etc.; poet; translator; member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadalphia, American Philosophical Society, etc., etc.; unmarried.

1858—Edwin Phillips (non-graduate), born in Philadelphia, August 1st; 1840; brother of the preceding; unmarried.

1866—Isaac Minis Hays, born in Philadelphia, July 26th, 1847; son of Dr. Isaac Hays and Sarah Minis; M.A. and M.D., 1868; Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1872; member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Association of American Physicians; American Philosophical Society; Editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*—the oldest and most influential medical journal in the United States; married Emma Wood, daughter of George A. Wood, of Philadelphia.

1871—David Levi (non-graduate); born in Philadelphia, 40–45 years since; son of Solomon Levi; entered in 1871; left in 1872; Minister of the Congregation "Beth Elohim" (House of God), Charleston, South Carolina; since 1893, Minister of another Jewish Congregation, in New Haven, Connecticut; married Mary Bernstein.

1871—Marcus Eliezer Lam (non-graduate), born in Amsterdam, Holland, April 5th, 1854; son of Eliezer Lam and Julia Lissauer; entered in 1871; left in 1873; teacher; merchant; married Lena Schloss, daughter of Julius Schloss and Rosalie Weiman.

1872—Adolphus Henry Meyers (particulars unknown).

1875—Esdaile Philip Cohen (place and date of birth and record not given); son of Andrew J. Cohen and Clotilda Florance; M.A. and M.D., 1879; journalist.

1877—Morris Weil Brinkmann, born in Philadelphia, 30–31 years since; son of Michael (M.D.) and Nanette Brinkmann; entered in 1877; left in June, 1881; Curator, Franklin Scientific Society; entered Medical Department; M.D., 1884.

1877—Morris Jastrow, born in Warsaw, Poland, August 13th, 1861; son of Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow and Bertha Wolffsohn; entered September 15th, 1877; Ph.D. and M.A., University of Leipsic, July 18th, 1884; member of the American Oriental Society; American Philological Association; Society for Biblical Archæology (London); *Akademische Oriental Verein* (Berlin); pursued Rabbinical, linguistic, and philosophical studies at Breslau, Leipsic, Berlin, Paris, and Strasbourg; lecturer on Semitic languages at the University of Pennsylvania, October 1st, 1885–January, 1886; has been Professor of the Arabic Language and of Rabbinical Literature, and is now Professor of Semitic languages, and assistant librarian in the above institution; has written on the Semitic languages and similar subjects, etc.; married in 1893,

Helen Bachman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman F. Bachman, of Philadelphia.

1878—Joseph Jastrow, born in Warsaw, Poland, January 30th, 1863; son of Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow and Bertha Wolffsohn; entered Department of Arts in September, 1878; was class poet, and took Mental Science Prize in 1882; M.A., 1885; entered Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in September, 1882, as a graduate student, and remained until June, 1888; was a graduate scholar there in 1884–1885; fellow, 1885–1886–1888; Ph.D., 1886; since 1888, he has been Professor of Experimental and Comparative Psychology in the University of Wisconsin; he has written on psychology, and contributed to publications, etc.; he married Rachel Szold, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Szold, of Baltimore.

1878—Meyer Schamberg, born in Philadelphia, July 22d, 1860; son of Abraham Schamberg and Eugenie Martin; entered, September 15th, 1878; B.S., 1882; assisted the State Chemist of Delaware for August, 1882; has held other positions as chief chemist and chemical expert for different enterprises; engaged in mining coal and exploring for oil and gas in Ashland, Kentucky; member of the Franklin Institute and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

1879—Leon Philip Feustmann, born in Philadelphia, March 6th, 1861; son of Bernard Henry Feustmann and Rosalie Mayer; entered as Sophomore in 1879; B.S., 1882; M.A., Institute of Mining Engineers, at Catorce-E. de San Luis, Potosi, Mexico.

1881—Leon Brinkmann (non-graduate), born in Philadelphia, 25–26 years since; son of Michael (M.D.) and Nanette Brinkmann; entered Medical Department; M.D. 1887; Secretary of the "Phi Delta Upsilon."

1882—Joseph David Israel, born in Philadelphia, February 28th, 1868; son of Benjamin Israel and Denah Potsdamer; B.S., 1886; Mechanical Engineer, 1887; in the service of the Edison Electric Light Company, Philadelphia; unmarried.

1882—Jacob Lychenheim, born in Philadelphia, January 16th, 1868; son of Solomon and Hannah Lychenheim; entered September 15th, 1882; B.S., 1886; Secretary of the Towne Scientific and Literary Society; Assistant Chemist, Iron Masters' Laboratory, Philadelphia, June–December, 1886; Assistant Chemist, Crane Iron

Company's Laboratory, Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, December, 1886–January, 1888; now at Swedeland, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

1883—Cyrus Adler, born in Van Buren, Arkansas, September 13th, 1863; son of Samuel Adler and Sarah Sulzberger; M.A., University of Pennsylvania, 1886; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, 1887; member of the American Philological Association; Johns Hopkins Philological Association; American Oriental Society; Anthropological Society, Washington, D. C.; American Historical Association; Modern Language Association; Fellow in Semitic languages, Johns Hopkins University, 1885–1887; Instructor in same, 1887; Assistant Curator in the Department of Oriental Antiquities, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., since 1888, and now librarian; Secretary of the American Jewish Historical Society; writer on special subjects, etc., etc.; unmarried.

1883—David Werner Amram, born in Philadelphia, May 16th, 1866; son of Wolf D. Amram and Ester Hammerschlag; entered in 1883; LL.B., 1889; M.A., 1891; lawyer; member of the Law Association of Philadelphia; unmarried.

1883—Charles Seligman Bernheimer, born in Philadelphia, November 13th, 1868; son of Seligman Bernheimer and Betty Loeb; entered Towne Scientific School in 1883; graduated from the Wharton School of Finance and Economy as Ph.B., 1887; took several class honors; Assistant Secretary of the Jewish Publication Society of America, etc., etc.; unmarried.

1883—Lee Kaüfer Frankel, born in Philadelphia, August 13th, 1867; son of Louis Frankel and Amelia Lobenberg; B.S., 1887; took several class honors; practical chemist, 1888; member of the *Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft* (Berlin); Society of Chemical Industry (London); and Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; formerly Instructor of Analytical Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania; now analytical and consulting chemist, and writer on technical questions; unmarried.

1883—Isaac Leopold, born in Philadelphia, January 6th, 1864; son of Simon Leopold and Delia Levi; entered Medical Department, 1883; M.D., 1886; member of the Pathological Society, Philadelphia; physician to the United Hebrew Charities, etc.; married Sarah Stein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stein, of Philadelphia.

1884—Joseph Siegmund Levin, born in Philadelphia, September 18th, 1866; son of Henry Levin and Ida Nones; entered as Sophomore, September, 1884; graduated as B.S., and entered Law Department, 1887; LL.B., 1889; received honorable mention and special prizes on several occasions; admitted to the Bar, June 15th, 1889; M.A., 1890.

——— Herbert Moses Kaufmann, born in Philadelphia, May 21st, 1870; son of Jacob Kaufmann and Sophie Loeb; B.S., 1888; pursued studies in Europe, 1891.

1885—Edwin Isaac Hyneman, born in Philadelphia, February 17th, 1869; son of Levy Leon Hyneman and Grace Marks; entered in September, 1885; graduated in 1889; member of University Foot-Ball Team, 1887–1888; member of University Base-Ball Team, 1886–1889; Captain of latter, 1889.

1886—Maurice Mayer Feustmann, born in Philadelphia, November 16th, 1870; son of Bernard Henry Feustmann and Rosalie Mayer; entered in 1886; B.S., 1890; took several class honors; student of Architecture, etc.

1886—Samuel Kahn Louchheim, born in Philadelphia, January 11th, 1869; son of Henry S. Louchheim and Carrie Kahn; entered Junior Class of Wharton School, September, 1886; Ph.B., 1888; entered Law Department, 1891; graduated in 1893; took several class honors; clerk in the *Deutsche Union Bank*, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, August, 1889–August, 1890; admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 24th, 1893; life-member of the American Economic Association; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

——— Nelson Baum Mayer, B.S., 1890 (other record not given).

1886—David Emanuel Simon, born in Philadelphia, July 29th, 1868; son of Moses Simon and Fanny Straus; entered Wharton School in 1886; Ph.B., 1888; entered Law Department in 1888; LL.B., 1891; took class honors in Wharton School and in Law School; admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 13th, 1891.

1887—Alfred Meyer Liveright, born in Davenport, Iowa, November 10th, 1872; son of Henry Liveright and Henrietta Fleischer; entered in 1887; served on reportorial staffs of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and of the *North American;* in 1893, law student.

1887—Leo Stanton Rowe, born in McGregor, Iowa, September 17th, 1871; son of Louis Rowe and Katharine Raff; entered as

Sophomore, 1887–1888 term; left in 1889–1890 term; also entered Wharton School, and took honors; Ph.B., 1890; Fellow in Political Science, Wharton School; has since pursued Economic studies in Europe; now lecturer on Municipal Government in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy; writer on financial and economic questions; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, etc., etc.; unmarried.

1888—Abram Meyer Feldman, born in Zitomir, Russia, August 8th, 1862; son of Simon Feldman and Menicha Marblestone; graduate of a Teachers' Institute at Zitomir, Russia, in 1882; entered University of Pennsylvania, 1888; B.S. and M.E., 1891; mechanical engineer; member of Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia; unmarried.

1890—Walter Edward Weyl, born in Philadelphia, March 11th, 1873; son of Nathan Weyl and Emelie Stern; entered Wharton School in 1890; Ph.B., 1892; is now (1893–1894) a student at a European University; writer on economic questions, etc., etc.

1892—Joseph Kahn Arnold, born in Jacksonville, Illinois, December 8th, 1868; son of Solomon Arnold and Ella Kahn; B.S., 1894; member of Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Fraternity; intends entering the ministry.

1892—Leo Belmont, born in Philadelphia, December 8th, 1875; son of Henry Belmont and Sarah Bernheimer; Ph.B., 1894.

1892—Elias Gates, born in Des Arc, Arkansas, August 19th, 1873; son of Ferdinand Gates and Sallie Meyer; Ph.B., 1894; intends to study law.

1892—Walter Abraham Hirsh, born in Philadelphia, August 8th, 1875; son of Henry Hirsh and Lilie Anathan; received Wharton School certificate, 1894.

1892—Jacob Rubel, born in Philadelphia, September 12th, 1875; son of Emanuel Rubel and Pauline Hochstadter; received Wharton School certificate, 1894; will continue his studies, for degree of Ph.B. in 1895.

1892—Harrison Bernheimer Weil, born in Philadelphia, August 3d, 1875; son of Simon R. Weil and Carrie Meyer; received Wharton School certificate, 1894; intends to study law.

Among those who graduated in the Class of 1864 was Lucien J. Florance; but no particulars as to his record have been obtained.

Joseph Abraham is mentioned as having received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1882.

Philip DeYoung, in 1838, Jacob Da Silva Solis Cohen, and Louis Manly Emanuel, in 1860, David Davidson, in 1871, and other Israelites (as elsewhere noticed) are among those who graduated from the Medical Department; and Samuel L. Goldsmith, in 1889, and Charles Newgarden, in 1892, of those who graduated from the Dental Department.

Among other graduates and those who took special courses (about some of whom exact information has not been given) are:

Emil Gustavus Hirsch, son of Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch and Louise Michel, of Philadelphia; graduated in 1872; studied in Berlin, Prussia, and graduated there as Ph.D. in 1875; married Tillie Einhorn, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. David Einhorn, of New York City; is now preacher of "Sinai" Congregation, Chicago.

Emanuel Furth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Furth, of Philadelphia; LL.B., 1878; lawyer. [See sketch of his career elsewhere.]

Jacob Singer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Singer, of Philadelphia; LL.B., 1881; a prominent lawyer and an active worker.

Edwin Meyer Goldsmith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Goldsmith, of Philadelphia; received a certificate of proficiency for special course in science, in 1882; is known as an inventor.

Max Biernbaum, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Biernbaum, of Philadelphia; received a certificate of proficiency for special course in civil engineering, in 1884; follows the profession of civil engineer.

Clinton O. Mayer, Philadelphia, LL.B., 1888; lawyer.

Leon N. Reefer, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, in 1888.

Nathan Alexander Cohen, born July 4th, 1864; son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Theodore Cohen, of Philadelphia; Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, in 1890.

Arthur Salinger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Salinger, of Philadelphia; Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, in 1894.

William Guggenheim, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Guggenheim, formerly of Philadelphia, now of New York City; received a certificate of proficiency for partial course in metallurgy and mining, in 1889; is now connected with mining interests in Mexico.

Benjamin Wilfrid Fleisher, received a certificate of proficiency for studies pursued in Finance and Economic Department, in 1889.

David Mandel, Jr., Philadelphia; Ph.B,, 1891; holder of a Fellowship in the University; lawyer.

William Benjamin Rosskam, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rosskam, of Philadelphia; Ph.B., 1892.

Harry E. Kohn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Kohn; graduate of Finance and Economic Department; Doctor of Philosophy, University of Halle, Germany, in 1894.

Herbert Friedenwald, Doctor of Philosophy, 1894.

Howard Adler Loeb, Mechanical Engineer, 1894.

Special Students: Maurice Fels, Philadelphia; B.A., 1883; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; lawyer.

Charles Hoffman, B.A., 1884; M.A., 1887; and LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1886; lawyer; editor.

Wilhelmina Rachael Jastrow, daughter of Rev. Dr. Marcus M. Jastrow and Bertha Wolffsohn, of Philadelphia; student at the University of Pennsylvania; and since at the University of Wisconsin.

A number of others attended the University of Pennsylvania at different times, but took partial courses. Among these are: Horace Augustus Nathans, Philadelphia; merchant; musician; and President of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel.

Alfred Joseph Leberman, a teller in the Philadelphia Savings Fund.

William Moss, Philadelphia; M.D., Jefferson Medical College.

Moses De Ford, Philadelphia; M.D., Jefferson Medical College.

Charles Bloomingdale, Jr., Philadelphia; editor.

Frank Henry Bachman, Solomon Teller, Jr., Bertram Leopold, Felix Levi Goldsmith (partial course in science); Harry Bernheim Hirsh (special course in civil engineering); Gustave Weinlander, Jules Mastbaum, Samuel Fleisher, Frank Muhr, Lee Bowers, and Frank Strouse.

Arthur Edward Weil and Isaac Husik are worthy of special mention among present students of the University who have won prizes for excellence in different studies.

Numerous names of graduates are furnished by the Law Department, and by several other branches of the University.

Each year witnesses an increase in the number of Jewish students at this institution.

A memorable event was the annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, on June 9th, 1887, when the Reverend Sabato Morais, Minister of the Congregation Mickvéh Israel, Philadelphia, and also founder and President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America at New York City, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; he being the first Israelite thus honored by the University.

In the present corps of instructors at the University is Isaac Joachim Schwatt, born in Mitau, Kurland, Russia, June 18th, 1867; graduate of Gymnasium at Mitau; student at Dorpat University, and at Riga Polytechnic School; also at University of Berlin; received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania, June, 1893; he has been and is now (1894) Instructor of Mathematics in latter institution; member of various societies; he has contributed articles on subjects relating to mathematics to different publications.

A matter of historical interest is the statement that Rev. Dr. Morris Jacob Raphall, an eminent Rabbi, scholar, and orator, of New York City, delivered a lecture on "The Poetry of the Hebrews," in the hall of the University of Pennsylvania, during January, 1850; the institution at that time being located on the west side of Ninth Street above Chestnut Street—the present site of the Post-Office.

IX.

IN OLD PHILADELPHIA.

A GLANCE BACKWARD.

(1785, 1825.)

WHAT Philadelphia was and what Philadelphia is might form an interesting picture when delineated by those whose residence of half a century or more in the City of Brotherly Love has made them witnesses of its social, industrial, and commercial growth and development. The advance in all directions has been surprising; it has more than kept pace with the steady increase of population; so that this City, glorious by reason of its historic memories, would scarcely be recognized by those who dwelt within its once narrow confines in the days of the Franklins, and the Livingstons, the Rushes, and the Morrises, and even in later days. To trace our progress, we need not go back to the times when the site of our monumental Public Buildings was regarded as 'way beyond the city's limits. The onward era saw its grandest fruition after "Consolidation," and that period dates back by not more than four decades. The days of the night watchman who sang out the hours and the state of the weather; the days when a prisoner in Northern Liberties, who escaped below Vine Street, must needs be extradited; the days, when many a custom—now succeeded by ways of comfort and methods of convenience—was in vogue, are not beyond the memory of our older inhabitants.

Turning over the pages of a Philadelphia Directory, not earlier

than the year 1825, (125) many a curious sign of the times is visible, in those days, when streets East and West were numbered from the Delaware and the Schuylkill Rivers, respectively; when Front Street was the abode of fashion; when High (now Market) Street, Mulberry (now Arch) Street, Sassafras (now Race) Street, East Chestnut Street, East Walnut Street, and other near-by thoroughfares—now entirely given over to busy marts—were the centres where wealth, beauty, intelligence and culture rallied. Times, indeed, have changed, and, in this respect, doubtless for the better of the city and its denizens.

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(125) Since writing this chapter, we have been afforded an opportunity of glancing at the oldest published Directory of the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1785, It is, perhaps, not more than a sixteenth the size of Gopsill's Philadelphia City Directory for 1894. The editor, Francis White, advertises the fact that he "buys and sells Continental money, State money, depreciation certificates," etc., etc. The work itself is quite a curiosity these days. It gives only approximate statements of residences—no numbers of houses or stores being visible therein; it deals in expressions for certain trades, now quite obsolete; and it is, in other respects, besides, a relic of no ordinary value. Market, Arch, Race, and some other streets are there called by the names they now bear, indicating the fact that other appellations were of subsequent origin. While this work is the oldest of its kind published, there is still in existence, in manuscript, a Philadelphia Directory for 1769—in possession of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Directories, in fact, were not annual publications in early times, and a few gaps are noted in their issuance, even during the present century. In later periods, some of our coreligionists had a hand in their compilation. The Philadelphia City Directory for 1860 was compiled by S. E. Cohen, while for quite a number of years, Isaac Costa was the compiler of Gopsill's Directory of this city.

Among the few Jewish names observed in the Directory for 1785 are:—

Moses Cohen, broker and shopkeeper, Second, near Market; Jacob Cohen, shopkeeper, Third between Market and Arch; Abraham Cohen, shopkeeper, Sterling Alley, near Race; Jacob Cohen, merchant, Coates's Alley, between Race and Arch and Front and Second; Michael Gratz, merchant, Fourth, between Market and Chesnut; Michael and Bernard (Barnard) Gratz, merchants, corner of Market and Fourth; Moses Levy, Esq., Counsellor at law, Chesnut, between Second and Third; Abraham Levi. gentleman, Fourth, between Race and Arch; Soloman (Solomon) Lyons, shopkeeper, Second between Vine and Callowhill; (the family of Lyons was well known here, Samuel, Asher, and Mordecai Lyons being brothers, and the last named being in the stationery business on Chestnut Street, between Second and Third Streets, about 1836; Mrs. John Moss, Sr., was a sister of theirs; Rev. Jacques J. Lyons, Minister of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation "Shearith Israel" of New York City, was a nephew; Mrs. David Levine (deceased), Mrs. Alfred T. Jones, and Mrs. Edward Pincus are daughters of Samuel Lyons, and the families of Moss and others come from the same stock); Henry Moses, sad[d]ler, Fourth, between Market and Chesnut; Jacob Mayer, shopkeeper, Arch, between Front and Second; Marrache (should be Solomon Marache) and Spencer, merchants, corner of Second and Race; Moses Nathan (the family name was changed in later years to Nathans), broker, Third, between Arch and Race; Moses Nathan, shopkeeper, Second, between Market and Chesnut; Manuel Noah (father of Mordecai Menasseh Noah), merchant, Water, between Race and Arch; B. H. Philips, merchant, Water, between Walnut and Spruce; Jonas Philips (should be Phillips), merchant, Market, between Second and Third.

Under "Ministers of the Gospel," Jacob Cohan (should be Jacob Cohen) is mentioned for the Jewish Synagogue ("Mickvéh Israel"), and his residence is given as on Third Street, between Race and Arch Streets.

The Jewish community in the '20s, yea, even in the '40s and the '50s, had not reached a mark that made its influence as a whole appreciably felt. Yet, we have seen not a few personages who rose to prominence in the general body. It may be interesting, with a view to comparison—if for nothing else—to glance at the names, occupations, and residences of some of our coreligionists, as these were given in "The Philadelphia Directory and Stranger's Guide, for 1825," etc., etc., Thomas Wilson, Editor. (126) More than a few names will be recognized, though the prevailing surnames to-day suggest little, indeed, that bear resemblance. Let the reader determine from the following selections, from a list of Jewish residents:—

Joseph Andrade, merchant, 30½ Walnut Street; Joseph Andrews & Sons, 259 North 2nd, S.E. corner of Callowhill; Jacob Bensadon, trader, Bryan's Court (south from 102 Cherry Street; Mr. Bensadon, at one time during an interval, acted as Reader in the Mickvéh Israel Synagogue); Louis Bomeisler & Co., merchants, 125 High; Rodrigues Bomeisler & Co., fancy store, 93 North 3rd; Lyon Cadett, dry good store, 82 North 4th (Mr. Cadett, or Cadét, was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. William B. Hackenburg, and an early member of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation); Jacob Canter, cabinet-maker, 7 Filbert—dwelling-house, 143 South 11th; E. Carvalho, surgeon dentist, 23 South 7th; A. B. Cohen, carver and gilder, 159 Cedar (now South); A. M. & E. L. Cohen, druggists, 453 High and 7 South 7th; Eleazer Cohen, merchant, 26 South Front; Joseph S. Cohen, attorney-at-law, 7 South 7th; M. E. Cohen, dealer, 75 North 4th; Cohen & Nisbet, (127) dry goods merchants, 26 South Front; Henry David, merchant, 139½ High; Jacob David, merchant, 139 High—dwelling-house, 122 North 2nd; David & Vandyke, dry goods merchants, 122 North 2nd; R. De Cordova, importer of Liverpool ware, 179 High; Joseph Dreyfous, importer of watches, &c., 30 South 4th; S. Dreyfous, importer of

(126) The explanatory title in full is quite lengthy. A copy of this work is in the possession of Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., through whose kindness we are enabled to present such a list as is given here.

(127) The present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Pennsylvania is Michael Nisbet, whose maternal grandfather, Eleazer Cohen, was a native of Holland, and a nephew of members of the celebrated family of Rothschild. Mr. Cohen married outside the pale of Judaism, and his daughter, Clarissa Cohen, was the wife of Michael Nisbet, father of the above-mentioned. Mr. Nisbet has quite a variety of religious elements in his family—his grandfather having been a Jew; his grandmother, an English Episcopalian; and his father, a Scotch Presbyterian.

jewelry, watches, &c., 26½ South 4th; Abraham Elkin, gent. 2 South 10th; Barnet Eytinge, wholesale fancy store, 16 North Front—dwelling-house, 28 Callowhill; Goldsmith & Goudkop, dry goods, 68 North 2nd; Hyman Gratz, 219 Chesnut; Jacob Gratz, 219 Chesnut; Joseph Gratz, merchant, 125 South Front—dwelling-house, 219 Chesnut; Mrs. Sarah A. Gratz, gentlewoman, 228 Mulberry; Simon Gratz & Brother, 130 High, & 2 South 7th; Abraham L. Hart, music store, 30 South 4th—dwelling-house, 75 North 4th; Isaac Hays, M.D., 35 Sansom; Samuel Hays, merchant Chesnut above 12th; Elias Hyneman, gent. 210 North 6th; M. E. Israel, merchant, 32 Walnut; Abraham Joseph, agent & broker, Goforth alley (between Dock Street and Chesnut Street); Abraham Lazarus, dealer, 246 North 2nd; Aaron Levy, dry goods' store, North 2nd below Mulberry; Joseph Levy, exchange broker, 11 South 3rd; Isaac J. Levy, commission merchant, 77 North 4th; Moses Levy, president of District Court, 221 Chesnut; Mrs. Rachel Levy, gentlewoman, 187 Walnut; Rachel P. Levy, widow, gentlewoman, 180 North 8th; Sampson Levy, counsellor at law, 154 Chesnut; Matthias Lopez, prompter—New Theatre, 4 Willow Court (south of Pine Street and above Sixth Street); Jacob Manheimer, trader, Maiden near Beach (in the neighborhood of Queen and Catharine, and Front and Second Streets, in which several small streets were situated); Hyman Marks, exchange broker—dwelling-house, 68 South Front; Isaac Marks, dealer, 115 North 5th; Lewis Mayer, of Mayer & Lohman, commission merchants, 95 North Water, Pratt's Wharf—dwelling-house, 3 North 9th; Philip M. Mordecai, paper hanging warehouse, 134 High; Sarah Moses, widow, gentlewoman, 28 Cherry; Sarah Moses, fancy store, 193 South 2nd; Solomon Moses, merchant, North East corner Walnut and Front; Jacob Moss, quill manufacturer & penn cutter and fancy stationer, 22 South 3rd (Mr. Moss was the father of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph L. Moss, who served in the Civil War, and of Isaac M. Moss, senior member of the firm of Moss & Co., stationers, once located on the South side of Chestnut Street, below Fifth Street, adjoining the former Post-Office); John Moss, gent. 189 Spruce; Samuel Moss, merchant, 3 Gray's Alley—dwelling-house, 191 Spruce; David Nathans, merchant, 252 North 2nd; Isaiah Nathans, dry goods merchant, 252 North 2nd; Jacob Nathans, 78 North 9th; Nathan Nathans, attorney at law, 60 South 6th; Sarah

Nathans, widow, gentlewoman, Walnut near 7th; Jacob Newman, accountant, 214 South 6th; Benjamin Nones, notary public & sworn Interpreter, 10 Chesnut—dwelling-house, 112 South Front; David B. Nones, merchant, 150 South 2nd; Jefferson B. Nones, 10 Chesnut; Joseph B. Nones, merchant, 112 South Front; A. C. Peixotto, merchant, 179 South 5th; Phila Pesoa, widow of Isaac, gentlewoman, 105 North Front; Benjamin Phillips, 21 Chester (between Sassafras—or Race—and Vine, and Eighth and Ninth Streets); Benjamin Phillips, late storekeeper, North West corner of Mulberry and (Schuylkill) Washington; Benjamin J. Phillips, commission merchant, 20 Sassafras; Isaac Phillips, merchant, 75 South Front—dwelling-house, Washington Square; Jacob Phillips, dealer, 90 Crown; Jacob Phillips, patent balance manufacturer, 39 New Market; Joseph Phillips, accountant, 41 North 4th; J. B. Phillips, merchant, 14 Walnut; Levi Phillips, merchant, 22 North 4th; Manuel Phillips, M.D., 41 North 4th; R. & J. Phillips, merchants, 75 South Front; Rebecca Phillips, widow, gentlewoman, 41 North 4th; Zalegman Phillips, attorney at law, 118 Mulberry; Joseph Prieirya (evidently, Pereyra), taper manufacturer, Bryan's Court (South from 102 Cherry Street); Isaac Prince, merchant—dwelling-house, 154 South 10th; Philip M. Russell, merchant, 118 St. John; F. & D. Samuel, hatting and shipping *furr* merchants, 9 North 3rd; David G. Seixas, principal of the Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf & Dumb, North West corner of 9th and High (128); M. B. Seixas, lottery & exchange broker, 43 South 3rd; Joseph Simon, gent. 253 South 2nd; Frances Solomon, widow, umbrella maker, 100 Cedar (South Street—southern boundary of the city in those days); Samuel M. Solomon, accountant, 161 Cedar; Samuel Souza, 85 North 6th; Moses Spiers, dealer, 66 Callowhill; Abraham Stein, watchmaker, 84 North 3rd; Aaron Stork, grocer, wine and liquor merchant, 10, and dwelling-house, 90 South Front; Mayer Ulman, tavern keeper, 57 Shippen (now Bainbridge Street); H. Van Beil, 2d hand clothes' store, Shippen, South-East corner of Crabb (running parallel with, and near, Gaskill Street—above Cedar,

(128) This statement is manifestly incorrect in both particulars, since Mr. Seixas had retired from the office of Principal in October, 1821, and the institution was located at the south-east corner of 11th Street (not 9th) and High (now Market) Street—the site of the present Bingham House.

(now South) Street); Henry J. Weill (probably, Henry I. Weil), trader, 192 North 5th Street (129).

The above list is but a fraction of the total number (130); yet it serves to show how narrow were the confines of Philadelphia, less than seven decades since—a City now, geographically, the largest in the world. Our Jewish citizens seem to have located, for the most part, in streets near unto each other; inhabiting as they did neighborhoods, at present comprising southern sections. Such a circumstance was not due to any exclusive spirit, but, rather on the contrary, to the well-established fact that Israelites in their varied callings sought localities regarded as the centres of population.

(129) The house numbering was changed in subsequent years, after "Consolidation." Thus, 192 North Fifth Street is now 312 North Fifth Street; the division—north and south—being since marked by Market Street.

(130) More than a few omissions, however, are noticed in this Directory; among them, Abraham Moses, a merchant; and Abraham Gumpert, a dealer in dry goods. Aaron L. Philip, also a dealer in dry goods, was—perhaps, some years later—located on Second Street between Market and Chestnut Streets.

END OF PART II.